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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 148 BOMBAY THURSDAY JUNE 21 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
23 June	Razmak ..	Narkunda x ..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,607
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkund x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,607
15 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind .		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,000
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura * ..		16,607
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,086

All sailings are subject and alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"
20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London A. £80 B. £70 C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62 C. £56
2nd saloon to London A. £54 B. £52
2nd saloon to Marseilles A. £50 B. £48.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928.		
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
7th Dec.	Domala ..	41

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Moji Maru ..	3757	18th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th July	30th „
*Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.).
Kitano Maru 28th June
Haruna Maru 12th July.
Kamo Maru 26th July
(For CHINA & JAPAN).
Kashima Maru 27th June.
Hakone Maru 11th July.

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly
Shinyo Maru 10th July.
Siberia Maru 24th July.

Other services are:
Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
Date about		
22nd June	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
5th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
29th „	†China ..	Straits & Japan.
30th June	† Alipore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
5th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedon	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
22nd June	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
27th „	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
4th July	Karoa ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru ..	12th June	20th June
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	5th July
*Tacoma Maru..	12th July	22nd „
Indus Maru ..	24th „	5th August

* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS

BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL SKETCHES OF POETS, EDUCATIONISTS, PUBLICISTS, REFORMERS, MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

THIS is a companion volume to the Publishers' recent book of Sketches of Eminent Mussalmans. An attempt is here made to record the lives and achievements of some Indian Christians who have contributed their bit to the making of Modern India. * * * Once a negligible community both socially and numerically, Indian Christians have now attained a position of considerable influence and conscious strength. And the pick of them have shed lustre on the country in their several avocations. Indeed, the days are long gone by when to be a Christian was to be outlandish in spirit and in mode of life. Indian Christians now happily feel the country to be their own, quite as much as members of other communities; and in fact, some of their leaders have been in the vanguard of our struggle for political emancipation. * * * * It is hoped that this attempt to chronicle the lives and achievements of some noted Indian Christians will meet with the recognition it deserves.

CONTENTS.—Krishna Mohun Baneri, Rev. Lal Behari Dey, Prof. Ramachandra, Michael Madusudan Datta, Rev. W. T. Satthianadhan, Dr. Imad-ud-Din, Nehemiah Goreh, Kali Charan Banerjea, Pandita Ramabai, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, Narayan Vaman Tilak, Principal Susil Kumar Rudra, and Sadhu Sundar Singh.

With illustrations. Price Rs. three only. To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8

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G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

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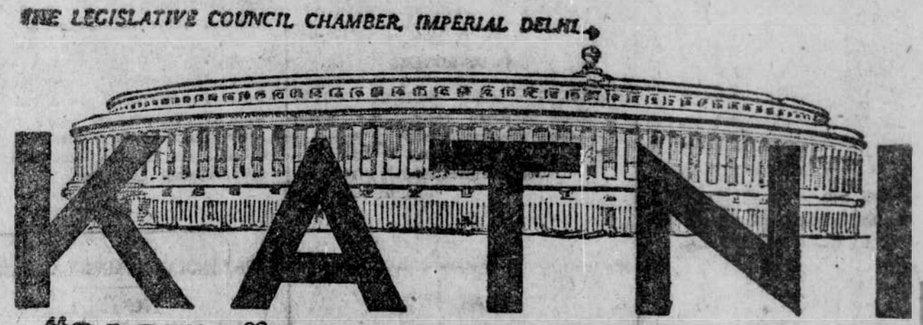
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.



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From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

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SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED. And last, but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

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For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
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INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the hape of different on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
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KENYA DAILY MAIL
(WEEKLY EDITION)
The only up-to-date and leading Indian Daily (bi-lingual) in Kenya and Uganda.
Circulates throughout Eastern Africa and amongst all races.
Reduced subscription rates for Libraries in India Rs. 20/- per annum.
PANDYA PRINTING WORKS, LTD.
BOX 135. MOMBASA, KENYA.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

Nothing talks louder

than a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day people in all parts of Bombay are directed to opportunities offered by these little messages. If there is any body any where in Bombay you would like to locate employ a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
For First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Energetic and reliable AGENTS for sale of hosiery and cotton woollen and silk cloth on pay and T. A. upto Rs. 225—p. m. Apply to: DAVI CHAND GURDIAL TRADING CO., Ludhiana.
A R993

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A RACQUET MARKER. Salary up to Rs. 150/- per mensem according to qualifications Must be of 1st Class Standard. Any one wishing to apply should come up immediately for one week trial to Alwar House, Mount Abu. Will be paid board and lodging as well as Railway fare provided, the Marker is of the 1st Class Standard.
A 30483

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

MANGO AND LICHI FRUITS and GRAFTS. Langra, Bombay, Krishenbhog mangoes 100, Rs. 7. ROSE LICHI 500 Rs. 4. Expenses extra. Advance essential. Grafts Catalogue free. SUPERINTENDENT, LALBAGH NURSERY No. 65, Darbhanga.
F R924A

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CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts,
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem.
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders
(Family suites with bath available)
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

LOANS.

2500 LOAN granted without interest for ten years. Agents both sex wanted. Pay 50, 100, 200 or Commission. Enclose two annas stamps for particulars. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
R R982

BOOKS.

CODE-BOOKS.

BENTLEY'S AND OTHER CODE-books at cheap rates. For prices please apply with an anna stamp to:—
B. B. DOSS & CO.,
103, Perumal Mudali Street,
G. T. Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—To know that the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. A large number of its students is employed in the various Engineering Departments of the different provinces of India. Apply for prospectus to the Principal.
M 30556

FOR SALE.

SUMMER SUITS!
KAKOMI lightweight cotton Tweeds are ideal for summer suits. They have the distinctive appearance of the best woollen Tweeds. As. 13|6 per yard. 27 inches wide. Send for samples.

CLOTHING THE SERVANTS.
Buying clothes for your servants is never a pleasure. Make it an infrequent necessity by buying KAKOMI. These fabrics "will" stand hard wear and constant washing." Ready made Achkans from Rs. 4|2|- each—Pyjamas—White Drill from Rs. 1|12|- per pair.

THE BED BEAUTIFUL.
Sleep between KAKOMI sheets—sheets of fine texture—of astonishing durability. Samples and prices of sheets, pillow cases, counterpanes and mattress cloths will gladly be sent on request.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.
Beautify your home with Kakomi Durries—just the shades you have been looking for, and far better value than the bazaar made article. From Rs. 2|3|- per square yard. Send for details.

BRIGHTER TABLES.
Give a cheerful note to your table settings by using snow white KAKOMI table-linen Table cloths in four patterns, from Rs. 2|-. Serviettes to match, Rs. 4|8|- per dozen. Send for samples.

THIS HOT WEATHER.
Here's the ideal material for your office shirts—cheap strong serviceable Twill 30 inches wide at As. 8|6 per yard, with KAKOMI quality woven right into the fabric.

KAKOMI Manufactures embrace everything that can be made of cotton, and the name is a guarantee of real sound honest value. You can never really rely on unknown bazaar materials—and it costs you no more to buy KAKOMI.

Manufactured only by
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY.
CAWNPORE.
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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

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Tel. No. 21286.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

WITH effect from 1st July, 1928, the issue of First and Second Class Concession Return Tickets to the Nilgiris and o Kodaikanal and Mettupalayam will be ISCONTINUED.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, V. T.,
19th June, 1928.
30598

NOTICE

THE COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL DIVISION will select from residents in the Central Division, two candidates for appointment as Probationers for Mamlat. Applicants must have taken the degree of M.A., B.A., LL.B., B.Sc., B.Ag., B.E. or the Diploma for the higher course granted by the Chief' College. Applicants must not be more than 25 years on 1st August, 1928.

Muslim candidates desirous of applying for the above vacancies may apply to the HON. SECRETARY, the Mahomedan Educational Society, 157, Chukla Street, Bombay 3, for further information.
30601

NOTICE

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH DIVIDEND of Rs. 37-8-0 (Rupees Thirty-Seven and annas eight only) per share of "A Capital and the Sixth Dividend "Pro-rata" of Rs. 6 (Rupees six) per share of "B Capital" will be paid on and after 21st June, 1928, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAYS and on other week days from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. (S.T.)

By the Order of the Board.
HEERJI OOMERSEY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 19th June, 1928.
30600

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of June, 1928, at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1927.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. G. L. Winterbotham as Director in place of Mr. R. D. England (resigned).
5. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th June to the 28th June, 1928, both days inclusive.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1928.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

The Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts will be posted to shareholders in the near future.
30444

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 720 of 1916.

N. H. Moos ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
MAHOMEDALLI ADAMJI PEERBHOY and others ..... Defendants.

In the matter of the taxation of the bill of costs of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., attorneys for Defendants Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10 pursuant to the final Decree, dated 15th February 1926.

To

(1) Bai RUKHANBAI ABDULHUSSEIN ADAMJI PEERBHOY, Defendant No. 2c,
and
(2) AKBARALLI ABDULHUSSEIN ADAMJI PIRBHOY, Defendant No. 2D.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I hereby appoint all persons concerned to attend me at my Office on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1928, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to proceed on the matter specified above.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1928.
(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Taxing Master.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for Defendants,
Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10.
30604

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BABOOBHAI HIRACHAND has contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground now redeemed together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 265, New No. 2825, Old Survey No. 2914 and New Survey No. 1339 and Cadastral Survey No. 1612 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 96, Street Nos. 506-510 and containing by admeasurement 196 5|9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the East by Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the West by Sweepers' passage, on or towards the North by the property of Ahmedbhai Habibhoy and on or towards the South by the property of Jamsedji Nowroji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
Purchasers Attorneys.
Dated this 19th day of June, 1928.
30599

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with the Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway's Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell, at the risk of the Owners, by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th June, 1928, at 1 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Railway Co.'s Parcel Office, Grant Road:—

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, valuable, article of clothing, Books, Vessels, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of Booked Articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DHARAVI ROAD, SION.

Under instructions, from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1949 of 1926 (Syed Mahomed Hamid and others vs. Syed Ahmed Umer and others) and pursuant to the order dated 20th February, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY THURSDAY the 21st instant, sell by Public Auction at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government Toka land or ground called Cajuchi Bhat, together with the dwelling houses situate at Dharavi Road, at Sion near the Sion Railway Station admeasuring about 828.83 sq. yards but found on actual measurement to be about 785 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 5-81, 44, New Nos. A|15450, 15535, 15673, old Survey No. 1|336, 2|541, -7|542, New Survey No. 1|425 and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward No. 7603 (1), Street No. 1493 and bounded on the East by vacant piece of land formerly of Varjivandas Madhavdas but now belonging to Adamji Peerbhai, on the outh by a piece of land and a bungalow elonging to Parshuram Vishnu Joglekar, n the West by the property secondly escribed and on the North by the property of Merwanji Shapurji Mulla Firoze.

SECONDLY.—All that undivided moiety in all that piece of vacant land or round of Foras Tenure situate at Dharavi Road, near the Sion Railway Station admeasuring about 508 sq. yards but found on actual measurement to be about 496 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old No. 290, New No. A|13156, B|13156, New Survey No. 1|A-423, 3|A423, 1B|423, 38|423, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Parshuram Vishnu Joglekar, partly by the property firstly described, and partly by the property of Merwanji Shapurji Mulla Feroz, on the South by property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on the West by the property of Parshuram Vishnu Joglekar, and partly by the fields of Manik Bhiwa Kinoo and on the North by the Dharavi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Win and Co. Attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WHITE PEARLS.

Under instructions from the concerned Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY the 3rd July next sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms:—

15 strings of pearls, containing 179 pearls, weighing 83.55 cts., about 40 chows.

35 strings of pearls, containing 609 pearls, weighing 217.91 cts., about 91 1-2 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required from the purchaser at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6 P.M.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
A NEW RUSSIAN BALLET CO.
CHERPINO'S BROADWAY FOLLIES
10 Famous Continental Artists
Dancing such as you have never seen before!
Booking at Rose & Co. After 5 p. m. at the Theatre.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
MARION DAVIES
IN
BEVERLY OF GRAUSTARK
You'll Laugh and Thrill at tale of the fetching manly Miss made to take the disguise of a boyish Prince, whirled along the road of Hilarious adventures.

AMUSEMENTS.

Don't Mind
whether you are a
NON-CO-OPERATOR
OR
CO-OPERATOR
OR
A COUNCILLOR
OR
SWARAJIST
OR
A SUBJECT OF ANY NATIVE STATES.
Here is the picture which will show you an easy way to
SWARAJYA
A picture showing how to overtrow an oppressive Government!
How to dethrone an oppressive King and how to maintain our self-respect.
COME
Next Saturday
AND
See the Picture
PRODUCED BY
Gujarat Studio
KUNJ KISHORI
KUNJ KISHORI
GUJARAT PRODUCTION
TO BE SCREENED
Next Saturday
AT
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE,
GIRGAUM.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
The Popular, Handsome Athletic Star:
RICHARD DIX
In the Paramount Adaptation in 6 Reels of the widely-read Novel:
THE SHOCK PUNCH
Punchful Tale of a Wealthy Youth who develops a "Shock Punch" in the course of his Boxing Training—knocks his rival out and wins a beautiful Bride!

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Charlie Chaplin
IN
THE CIRCUS
The Motion Picture that has broken all records.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax And Supor Tax Experts
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on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

REPORTS OF FAVOURABLE WEATHER —SCATTERED LIQUIDATION—PRICES, DECLINE 17 POINTS—UNFAVOURABLE CROP OUTLOOK INDUCE SHORT COVERING—FUTURES UNCHANGED TO 6 POINTS HIGHER—

New York, June 19.

The New York futures market opened steady but ruled easy on reports of favourable weather. There was scattered liquidation and prices recorded a decline of 17 points when short covering saved the market from a further fall. The crop outlook continues unfavourable and bears were selling confidently recently, have changed their ideas and are found covering their floating interest. Prices wiped out the decline on Wall Street Covering and closed steady unchanged to 6 points higher.

The New Orleans futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 8 points to 20.78c.

We have a favourable opinion for the

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

October Highest 20.89 (at the close) lowest 20.65 (12.01 p.m.).

Messrs. Umrigar and Vosugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 19th inst. as under:—

"Unpromising outlook is increasing demand."

COTTON ORACLE'S FORECAST

New York, June 19.

"The supply exceed the demand. The market is meeting the heavy selling, and I advise short selling. Sell out long and go short. Sell short at present prices or any further rallies. The recent advance was mostly due to short covering, and has weakened the technical position. Expect quick decline to follow."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, June 19.
July	20.73—
October	20.86 plus .04
December	20.69 plus .06
January	20.57 plus .04
March	20.47 plus .06
Middling Spot	21.25—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, June 19.
July	20.58 plus .03
October	20.28 plus .01
Middling Spot	20.78 plus .08

NEW YORK.

New York, June 19.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	20.61
October	20.71
January	20.41
New York, Noon Call.	
July	20.57
October	20.65
January	20.35
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.	
July	20.46
October	20.17
January	20.05

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 19.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 6,000 bales

Days Exports to Great Britain 6,000 bales

Day's Exports to the Continent 11,000 bales

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 19-6-28	8236000	12866000
,, Yesterday do	6000	11000
Exports to date do	7059000	10719000
Stock at Ports 15-6-28	995000	1387000
,, Interior Towns do	494000	534000
,, Liverpool 15-6-28	859000	1337000
Visible Supply 15-6-28	3253000	4453000
Quantity in Sight do	13958000	18681000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 19.

T T Berlin on London 20.42 1-4
T T Amsterdam on London 12.10
T T Brussels on London 34.94
T T Madrid on London 29.55
T T Milan on London 92.90
T T Berne on London 25.31
T T Paris on London 124.18
T T Prague on London 164.75

LIVERPOOL.

We have a favourable opinion for the market and advise buying on all declines. SCATTERED LONG LIQUIDATION FAVOURABLE WEATHER MAP—FUTURES 3 TO 1 POINT LOWER.

Liverpool, Juse 19.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 3 points but ruled easy on favourable Weather Map. There was some scattered long liquidation and prices declined and close 3 to 1 point lower.

Spot prices improved 7 points to 11-45d per lb., and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

Empire futures closed at a decline of 3 points and Egyptians closed at a small rise of 4 to 2 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) No precipitation. March warmer.

(2) Weather Map favourable. No rains, warm.

Half time working American Sections Lancashire, recommended from 2nd July, ballot returnable 28th June.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.:—"No rain, much warmer. Entire Belt partly cloudy."

From New Orleans friends:—

"Think well of cotton, and would keep long. Crop reports becoming loss favourable. Weather too rainy. Think well of buying on all breaks."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Opening	Closing
	Liverpool, June 19.	
June		11.04—.03
July	11.04	11.00—.03
August		10.93—.03
September		10.90—.02
October	10.88	10.85—.02
November		10.76—.02
December		10.75—.02
January	10.80	10.76—.02
February		10.76—.02
March		10.76—.02
April		10.75—.01
May		10.75—.01
June		10.74—.01
Middling Spot		11.46 plus .07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 19.

Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales
Sales at Speculation 200 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 19.
Scinde, Fully Good	8.35 plus .05
Scinde, Fine	8.60 plus .05
Scinde, Superfine	8.85 plus .05
Bengal, Good	8.10 plus .05
Bengal, Fully Good	8.35 plus .05
Bengal, Fine	8.60 plus .05
Oomra, Good	8.65 plus .05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.95 plus .05
Oomra, Fine	9.25 plus .05
Broach, Fully Good	9.85 plus .05
Broach, Fine	10.10 plus .05
Broach, Superfine	10.35 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	London, June 19.
June	19.82 plus .04
July	19.92 plus .04
August	19.94 plus .04
September	20.13 plus .04
October	20.33 plus .02
November	20.42 plus .02
December	2047 plus .02
January	20.43—
February	20.43—
March	20.47 plus .04
April	20.47 plus .04
May	20.45 plus .01
June	20.45 plus .01
Sakkellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	20.60 plus .15

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 19.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1-8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1-2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 3 25-32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 3 31-32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3-4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1-4 per cent.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 19.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, ewt. July-August delivery sellers 28-6

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, ewt, Sept.-Dec. delivery paid 28 11 1-2

BOMBAY.

SHORT COVERING FOLLOWED BY LONG LIQUIDATION—QUIET LIVERPOOL—CLOSED QUIET.

Bombay, June 20.

Following a small rise in New York futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 393-8 for Broach J|A delivery and ruled steady on buying by Commission houses. Prices improved to Rs. 395 when profit taking depressed prices. Liverpool opening advices were quiet and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J|A	392-12
Broach A|M	400-12
Oomra July	359-8
Oomra D|J	367
Bengal July	333-8
Bengal D|J	333

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, June 20.

The forward market fluctuated within half a rupee after opening at Rs. 393/- for July/Aug Broach. There was some liquidation and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach July/Aug	393	0	0
Broach Apl/May	400	12	0
Oomra July	359	8	0
Oomra Dec/Jan	368	8	0
Bengal July	334	0	0
Bengal Dec/Jan	333	8	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, June 20.
June	236.00—0.30
Sept	241.00—0.60
Dec.	243.70—0.50

DAILY ROOM RATES

	Bombay, June 20.
Bengal Dec/Jan	335
Bengal July	335 0 0
Broach Apl/May	401
Broach July/Apl	393
Oomra Dec/Jan	368
Oomra July	360

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	356	349	342	335	327
S./P.		347	340	333	325
Rajputana	356	349	342	335	327
Broach		412	407	397	390
S./D.		405	400	395	390
P./A.		422	417	410	402
K./V.		396	393	388	381
Dholera		393	390	385	378
Kalajin		393	390	385	378
Cutch			407	402	395
Surat		459	454	449	444
Rajpipla		455	450	445	440
Navsari		479	474	469	464
Oomra No. 3	379	372	365	355	
C. P. No. 1	401	394	387	377	
C. P. No. 2	388	381	374	364	
Khandesh		361	351	341	331
Muthia			341	331	321
Southern		394	389	384	379
Comptah			420	410	400

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, June 20.

200	Japan T. & Co.	Upland	405
200	Do.	Mandnsar	350
100	Do.	Anjar	389
100	Do.	Piparia	351
100	Forbes & Co.	Ellichpur	371
100	Do.	Parbhani	352
200	Do.	Basim	356
200	Ralli Bros.	Kalajin	377
200	Volkart Bros.	Tirupur 445/448	
200	Do.	C. P. No. 1	372
100	Ozoburin & Co.	Gujrat	386
100	Nisoo & Co.	Gujrat	386
100	Volkart Bros.	Sanjin	371
100	Do.	Nimarkhedi	326
100	Do.	Africa	491
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Bijapur	365
100	Vardhman Bros.	Kagwad	397

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, June 20. Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract.
Bengal Superfine	345	.. ..
Bengal Fine	340	.. ..
Bengal F.G.	335	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	340	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	335	.. ..
Wardha-Hinga. Fine	385	.. ..
Nagpur Fine	385	.. ..
Yeotmal Fine	380	.. ..
Arvi Fine	380	.. ..
Amraoti Fine	370	.. ..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	365|67	.. ..
Mulkapur Fine	355|57	.. ..
Khandesh Fine	350|53	.. ..
Muthia Fine	....	.. ..
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	385	.. ..
Purna F.G.G.S.	350	.. ..
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	.. ..
Indore|Ujjain Fine	370	.. ..
Burwah Sanavad Fine	355|60	.. ..
Surat	470	.. ..
Navsari	....	.. ..
Broach F.G.	400	.. ..
Broach Fine	410	.. ..
Western M.G.	390|95	.. ..
Westerns H.G.	....	.. ..
Cambodia	470|75	.. ..
Miraj|Sangli	410	.. ..
Compta Good	410|15	.. ..
Dhollera	....	.. ..
Kadi|Viramgam	....	.. ..

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

	Bombay, June 20.		
London Ready	27	2	0
London Forward	27	2	0
American Cent	59	13	0
China Opening	2	8	4
China Closing	2	8	4
Ready	61	11	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Ashad	61/11	61/15	61/10	61/11
Tejimundi	0/14/0			
Sawan	61/11	61/15	61/10	61/11
Tejimundi	1/10			

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China bought. China sold. Market looks good now but may easily react later on. Closed with buyers at the quotation.

GOLD.

Ready	21	6	6
Ashad	21	7	0
Sawan	21	7	6
National City	21	8	3
Narrondas Manordas	21	8	0
Narrondas Motilal Gamti Lagari	21	6	0

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 20

B. C. RATE—

1 1 1/32 D D 1/5-7/8.

LONDON—

Bank Selling T T 1/5-7/8 to Sept.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 Oct.
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 Nov.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 31/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 June/July
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-1/8 Aug.

NEW YORK—

B. C. T T 275-1/2.
Banks Selling T T 275-1/4.
Banks Buying T T 273-3/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268-3/4.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 922-1/2.
Banks Buying D D 934.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 128-1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 125-1/4.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 189-1/4.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 182.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 155-1/2.

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

New York/London Cross Rate 4.88 1/16 19th inst.

Shanghai/London Cross Rate 2/8-1/4 20th inst.

London/Japan Cross Rate 1/10 31/32 19th inst.

London/Paris Cross Rate 124.20 19th inst.

London/Belgium Cross Rate 34.940 19th inst.

London/Switzerland Cross Rate 25.32 19th inst.

London/Italy Cross Rate 92.80 19th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4-4-10-1/4 19th inst.: £4-4-11 18th. inst.

Silver London Ready 27-1/8 19th inst., 27-1/8 18th inst.

Silver London Forward 27-1/8 19th inst., 27-1/8 18th inst.

Silver New York Ready 59-7/8 19th inst.; 59-3/4 18th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 25/32 per cent 11th inst.: 3-3/4 per cent 18th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 3 31/32 per cent 11th inst.: 3-3/4 per cent. 18th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 5¼ per cent. 3 mos 4 per cent, 6 mos 4 per cent 12 Mos 4¼ per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 19.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £138 1-2
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9 1-2
National Bank £53 1-2
Eastern Bank £7 1-8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £90 3-4
Conversion Loan £77 7-8
Indian Loan 5 1-2 per cent. £101 3-4
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £61 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent. £56.
Loan £71 3-8
Consols £56
War Loan 5 per cent. £101 5-8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £94 3-4

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES STEADY

SHORT COVERING IN TATA IRONS

Bombay, June 20.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill Shares opened steady and reports of cloth sales of 15,000 Bales of B. Dyeing at Rs. 14/6 caused a better feeling. There was absence of sellers and scattered buying displayed a good under tone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Expectations of better outlook of the Jamshedpur outlook induced good covering in Tata Iron Shares. Cement Shares were steady. Tata Hydros ruled steady with a small business. There was increased offering in Scindia Shares. Burmahs and Steams were quiet but steady.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928.)

Bombay, June 20.

Paid up.		Closing rates, Rs
100	Ahmed Advance	372 8
50	Apollo	6
500	**Bombay Cotton**	**312|8**
2200	Bombay Dyeing	896/4
200	Fazulbhoy	861/4
250	Century	412/8
100	Central India	497/8
500	Central India Pref.	487/8
100	Colaba Land	120
100	**Coorla**	**167/8**
100	Crecent	162/8
250	Currim	190
500	**David**	**240**
250	**Dawn**	**575**
200	Edward Sassoon	93/12
10	E D Sassoon	0/13/9
100	Elphinstone	16
50	Finlay	118/12
1000	**F. Petit**	**3254**
100	Globe	25
100	Gokak	123/12
100	Indian Bleaching	255
25	Central	25/14
100	Indore Malwa	367/8
250	**Jamshed Mfg.**	**87/8**
50	Kastoorchand	15/8
100	Khatau	85
100	Kohinoor	247/8
100	Laxmi Cotton	6800
100	Madhavrai Scd.	8
100	Madhowji	80
100	Manekji Petit	1,500
100	**Meyer Sassoon**	**81|4**
100	Morarji	1550
200	New Great	256/4
100	New City	112/8
200	Pearls	563/12
100	Phoenix	380
200	Pabaney	251/4
100	Sholapur	6800
2500	Simplex	132/8
50	Swan	120
100	Swadeshi	483/12
500	Tata Mill	62/8
500	Vishnu Cotton	2775

BANKS.

500	Imperial	1495
125	Imperial	371/4
50	India	95
£5	Eastern	93/8
£12-1|2	**National Bank**	**£52-1|2**

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahd. Prantij	902/8
100	**Amritsar Patti**	**138**
100	Cen. Prov. Ry. xd.	99
100	**Dhond Baramati**	**100**
100	**Guzerat Ry.**	**91**
100	**Hoshiarpur**	**97|8**
100	**Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.**	**95**
90	Mandhra Bhon	77
100	**Sara Sirajgunj**	**97**
100	**Sialkote**	**102**
100	**Sindh Lt. Ry.**	**140**
100	**Upper Sindh**	**88|8**
500	Tapti Valley	712/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	**Ahmedabad Electric**	**116**
100	Andhra Valley	730
100	Alcock	388/12
125	B. Burma	831/4
50	B. Burma No. 1	301/4
10	Br. India Insurance	7
50	B. Tramway	158/12
50	Tramway Pref	94/8
2250	Bombay Steam	280
50	Bombay Teleprone	50
10	Bundi Cement	25
200	Indian Cement	363/12
10	Central India Mining	17
£ 1	**Eastern Chemical ordy**	**4/8**
sh. 2	**Do. Defd.**	**1/4**
100	Katni Ordinary	261/4
50	Katni Deferred	950
25	New India Insur	19/12
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord	16/8
10	**" " Pref.**	**12|8**
50	**Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills**	**91**
10	Shivrajpur	37/8
15	Scindia Steam	12/8
75	Tata Iron Ordinary	78/12
30	Tata Iron Deferred	295
100	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	138/12
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref	93/12
100	Tata Hydro	H11/4
100	Tata Oil	37
100	Tata Power Ord	530
1000	**Tata Power Pref.**	**925**

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C and F Calcutta, July-Sept. per cwt, sellers 13 1 1-2
Oct.-Dec. per cwt, sellers 13-3
C and F Bombay,
July-Sept. per cwt, sellers 13-2
C and F Karachi,
July-Sept. per cwt, sellers 12 2 3-4

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 19.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4-4-10 1-4

SECURITIES

Bombay, June 20

3-1/2 per cent Rupee paper Rs. 75-9

4 per cent due 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 94-2.

4 per cent due 1934-37 Loan Rs. 93-12.

4 per cent due 1960-70 Loan Rs. 88-1.

5 per cent due 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 100-1.

5 per cent due 1935 Loan Rs. 101-2.

5 per cent due 1983 Loan (Tax Free Rs. 102-4.

5 per cent due 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 106-8.

5 1/2 per cent due 1928 War Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 105-2.

6 per cent due 1930 Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 102-14.

6 per cent due 1931 Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 104-2.

6 per cent due 1932 Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 105-10.

6 1/2 per cent due 1935 B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) Rs. -111.

4 per cent due 1974 Port Trust Rs. 85-4.

4 per cent due 1974 Municipal Rs. 84-4.

4 per cent due 1974 Improvement Trust Rs. 84-4.

6 per cent due 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 111.

6 per cent due 1929-49 Municipal Rs. 101-4.

Forward Rates 3rd July Settlement.

8-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/9/6. 1945-55 Rs. 106-9.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 20

3 months 3-25|32 per cent.
6 months 3-31|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5-3/4 to 6 per cent.
One month 5 per cent.
Three months 4-1/4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 20.

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	This year.	Since 1st September Last year.
Khandesh	60	304,214	312,278
Central India	208	293,183	293,034
Barsi & Nagar	599	310,968	196,494
Hyderabad-Gaorani	324	116,017	68,275
Berar	88	720,572	562,587
Central Provinces		303,324	227,427
Total Oomras	1,279	2,048,278	1,660,095
Dholera	306	280,880	177,665
N.-W. Provinces		64,228	57,340
Rajputana		51,779	52,815
Sind-Punjab	46	136,184	115,044
Broach	265	266,470	237,069
Coompta and Dharwar	547	119,813	116,476
Westerns-Northerns	786	40,689	56,539
Cocoanada		7	404
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		32,345	26,990
Persian	39	4,853	4,094
American		84,437	292,971
Egyptian and African	84	67,356	76,353
Canilla, Burma and other sorts		69	252
Total	3,382	3,197,388	2,874,107

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 14th June.

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,826	674,608	316,261
Japan & China	13,048	1,083,434	1,330,814
Coast Ports	552	23,475	20,635
Up-country by Rail		70,507	118,530
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		417,59	23,982
Total	16,426	1,893,783	1,810,222

LONDON METALS.

London, June 19.

Copper, English Best Selected, £67 3-8
Copper, Braziers, £76 1-2
Yellow Metal, £65 1-2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21 7-8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13 3-8
Tin, English Ingots, £212 1-2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 19.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, June-July shipment sellers £19-10-0

Castorseed, Bombay, ton, June-July shipment sellers £17-17-6

Rapeseed, Toria Bombay, ton, June-July shipment sellers £19-0-0

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 20.

Streefkerk, Sontandam, Rotterdam.
City of Manchester, Miller, Live.
Explorer, Ling, Zanzibar.
Zayani, Hanricks, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

June 21.

Alavi, Savage, Jeddah.
Sumatra Maru, Nambu, Kobe.
Canton, Torssell, Calcutta.

LOADING.

June 20.

Steamer Bandra for Busreh.
Steamer Maloja for Australia.

S S Streefkerk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Streefkerk arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam with a general cargo.

S S Explorer:—The H M Mehta Co's steamer Explorer arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar with a general cargo.

S S City of Manchester:—The K N Co's steamer City of Manchester arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Alavi:—The T M Co's steamer Alavi will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with ballast.

S S Sumatra Maru:—The O S K steamer Sumatra Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Canton:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Canton will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS.

S S Zayani:—The P G S N Co's steamer Zayani arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddam with 1,094 pilgrims.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, June 20.

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs. 51/12; lowest Rs. 51/8; closing Rs. 51/8/6.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/10; closing Rs. 49/9/9.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 57/; lowest Rs. 56/14. closing Rs. 57/.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Bombay, June 20.

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

Our Silver market has witnessed this week a further decline of about Rs. 1-2, over the closing quotations of the last week. Prices declined on heavy long liquidation and a prominent operator selling on all advances. The Shanghai Exchange has been weak and the hostilities in China appear to have been over. Owing to the poor upcountry demand, the prices for ready Silver are quoted here at a discount of two annas over the first settlement. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 62-13 for the first settlement on the 13th instant and the lowest Rs. 61-5 yesterday, the range for the week being Rs. 1-8, T. T. Shanghai on London is 0-11/16 lower than the last week, the highest price was 2-8 15/16 on the 13th instant and the lowest 2-8 3/16 yesterday.

The London price is 0 5/8 lower. The market was quiet with India and China operating both ways on a moderate scale. The New York price is 59-1/2 cents i.e. 1-1/8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 60-1/4 cents. on the 13th instant and the lowest 59-1/2 cents. on the 18th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same, yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-6-6 for ready, Rs. 21-6-9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11.

The weakness in Silver market has been due this week to the improved situation in China coupled with the fears of further sales of Silver by the Government of India. The technical position of the market is not at present very healthy as a considerable amount of long interest appear to have accumulated in weak hands. There is therefore room for some further decline and we would therefore defer making purchases for the present. We however in favour of making purchases between Rs. 60 and Rs. 61.

ALL INDIA BOYCOTT COMPETITION.

CROSSWORDS No. 2.

Rs. 1000 in PRIZES. FEE Re. 1.
LAST DATE of POSTING: 15-7-28.

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN "SPECIAL"

BOYCOTT of 16 items. Arrange them in the order of their importance, and you get a PRIZE. FEE As. 8 only. by M. O. or in STAMPS.
Rs 1000 in PRIZES.
LAST DATE: 15-7-28.
5% of the proceeds given to a NATIONAL FUND.

Apply for leaflets to:
MANAGER, A. I. B. COMPETITION
Parli Post - - - S. MALABAR.

BOMBAY MONSOON

STRENGTHENS IN KONKAN

BAY CURRENT EXTENDS TO EAST U. P.

POONA, June 20.

The Bombay monsoon has strengthened in Konkan. The Bay current is weak in Burma and Bengal but has extended in East United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces and East Konkan and local in Bengal, Bihar, Kumaon Hills, Central Provinces East and Malabar.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, United Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, the Punjab Hills, Kashmir, Central Provinces West and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts are. Port Blair Tavoy and Minbu half an inch each, Rangoon and Gauhati one and a half, Diamond Island, Akyab, Sibsagar and Tezpur one, Barisal, Hukitala, Ranchi, Gaya, Mussoorie, and Gorakhpur a half, Hazaribagh three quarters, Cuttack and Benares one and a half, Sambalpur and Dharampur one, Dehra Dun, Delhi, and Chanda a quarter, Saugor a half, Ratnagiri three, and Marmagao and Karwar two.

Forecast.—An increase in the central parts of the country.—A. P.

MONSOON STRENGTHENED

The Bombay monsoon has strengthened in the Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and the United Provinces East, and local in the Central Provinces. East and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces West, the Punjab East and North and the United Provinces West. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist and cooler than usual in the United Provinces East and drier in the north Punjab, east Rajputana, the west Central Provinces and the eastern half of the Peninsula. The highest maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 115 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—An increase in the central parts of the country.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours. Ins.
Allahabad	0.16
Cawnpore	0.01
Delhi	0.32
Ambala	0.08
Saugor	0.52
Jubbulpore	0.12
Nagpur	0.04
Chanda	0.28
Ratnagiri	2.54
Marmugao	2.24
Karwar	1.98
Ahmednagar	0.15
Belgaum	0.02
Mangalore	0.16
Calicut	0.18
Cochin	0.08

BOMBAY.

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs:—

	Ins.
Colaba Observatory	0.17
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date (9.17 ins. above normal).	20.20
St. George's Hospital	1.20
J. J. Hospital	1.49

Maximum temperature 88 deg. (1 deg. above normal).
Minimum temperature 78 deg. (normal).

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Tuesday, the 19th of June, 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The depression of the south Bengal is filling up after heavy rain in Chota Nagpur. The Bombay monsoon has continued to be feeble but is now showing signs of revival on the west coast.

Forecast.—A decrease of rain in Chota Nagpur and an increase in Lower Burma and along the west coast.

Burma.—There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, with a few falls in Upper Burma; Victoria Point has had 1.15," Amherst 1.3," Diamond Island 1.3," Mergui 0.9," Kyaukpyu 1.0," Akyab 1.0" and Myitkyina 0.9." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There has been widespread rain in the division excepting Orissa where only a few falls have occurred: Sibsagar has had 1.1," Tezpur 1.0," Cherrapunji 1.0," Dibrugarh 2.1," Barisal 0.7," Sangor Island 0.7," Burdwan 0.9" Chaibasa 1.9," Ranchi 5.0," Hazaribagh 6.0," Daltongang 1.3," Darjiling 1.5" and Gaya 1.2" Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in Chota Nagpur and southwest Bihar. Maximum temperature was markedly below normal in Chota Nagpur, and lower than usual in Bihar and Orissa; the minimum was below normal in Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally in the Central Provinces East and at a few stations in the United Provinces; Benares has had 0.2" and Raipur and Konkar 0.6" each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Central Provinces and parts of the United Provinces East, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Central India and the Central Provinces West. Maximum temperature was above normal and the minimum below it in Central India East. The highest maximum temperature in the division yesterday was 107 deg. recorded at Jhansi, Agra and Mainpuri.

Northwest India.—Parachinar reports a light fall of rain. Skies are mderately clouded in Gujarat and Kashmi ,r and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the Punjab and east Rajputana, and locally in defect in Gujarat. Maximum temperature was above normal in the North-West Frontier Province and the minimum below it in Rajputana West. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 118 deg. at Jacobabad.

The Peninsula.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Konkan, local rain in Malabar, with a few falls in the Madras Coast North: Ratnagiri reports 0.4," Calicut 0.7" and Gopalpur 0.3." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defefet in the eastern half of the division. Negapatam and Madras recorded the highest maximum temperature of 102 deg. yesterday afternoon.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 20th June, 1928, Colaba Point 0.17, Fort 1.20, J. J. Hospital 1.49; Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 20.20, Fort 22.11, J. J. Hospital 18.93; Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point 25.68, Fort 26.62, J. J. Hospital 22.75; Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point 3.39, Fort 2.46, J. J. Hospital 2.10.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 20th June 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.668 inches (.014 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.604 inches (.096 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.021.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.1 degrees (0f16 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 77.9 degrees.

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 74 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 185 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal: 10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.17 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 20.20 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 20.21 inches.

Weather remarks.—Thunder.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 20.

Ready prices have dropped by about 2 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steady and the prices are nearly unchanged. The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 16/2 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 11/- per cwt. F B H.

S S. Nurmahal Rs. 9/9 per cwt F B H.

S S Pandit Rs. 9/10-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

S S Cohinoor Rs. 9/9 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment May Rs. 9/8 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment June Rs. 8/12 per cwt F B H.

Shipment July/Sept Rs. 8/12 per cwt F B H.

Shipment Oct/Dec Rs. 8/14-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Tone.—Steady.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.).

	Muktsar, June 18.
Wheat Ready	4/2 4/8
Wheat Har	4/4/9
Wheat Assuj	4/10/6
Gram Ready	3/11 3/13
Gram Sawan	3/13
Gram Bhadon	3/15
Gram Assuj	4/6
Barley Ready	3/1/6
Barley Assuj	3/5/6
Rapeseed Ready	7/10 7/8
Rapeseed Bhadon	7/12

Saurastra Production's Wonderful Record.

GREAT RUSH — Greatest liking of the Public.

Number of High Class Families have seen and given their BEST VERDICT for this picture.

Come with your family and SEE IT TO-NIGHT.

BRITISH INDIA FILM CC. Presents

WIFE AND THE VAMPIRE

High Class principles and best and worth seeing subject—Indian Social Drama—Interesting plot.

Also **STAGE DANCE by Miss RAJKISHORI**

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE.

NEXT SATURDAY, **"KUNJ KISHORI"**

SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

MARWADI CHAMBER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

SUGGESTED BROADENING OF MEMBERSHIP AND DIRECTORATE

The following are extracts from the letter of the Secretary the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department embodying the Chamber's suggestions regarding the reform of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association that an inconsequential alteration here and there is not likely to achieve anything and nothing, short of a thorough overhauling of the Association will secure the interests of the general commercial public and the large mass of investors, whose good, Government and the public have at heart.

The Board submits that unless the management of the N. S. and S. Brokers' Association change their present attitude and promise to sincerely set about remodeling their constitution, a rival exchange is the one solution of the present troublesome situation. At the same time if it is possible to reform the constitution of the N. S. & S. Brokers' Association so as to remove the legitimate grievances of the public concerned. The Board would not insist on Government granting recognition to the new Exchange.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

As regards the membership rules, there shall be two classes of members called (i) Orignal Members and (ii) Ordinary Members.

Every person who was admitted a member of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association on or before 1928 shall be known as an Original Member. Original Members shall be entitled to all the privileges, rights and responsibilities conferred on members by these presents.

Every applicant for Ordinary membership shall declare in his application the name or names of his partner or partners and in the case of a joint Stock Company the Memorandum and Articles of Association and shall pay as and when required by the Board a deposit of Rs. 20,000/ which shall be liable to forfeiture by a Resolution of the Board for any default made by the member, This deposit together with interest, if any, shall be subject to a lien in favour of the Exchange which the Exchange shall have as a first charge thereon for all sums due to the Association by the members making the deposit.

Original members only shall have a vested interest in the properties of the Association as provided in these presents. Ordinary members shall not be entitled to any dividend or share out of the realised value of the properties of the Exchange at the time of its winding up.

ENTRANCE FEE.

They suggest that the figure of entrance fee should be reduced from 30,000 to Rs. 500/ and instead a provision be made on the lines indicated in the aforesaid draft Rule (e). In this way a serious restriction to admission of new members will be removed and at the same time the necessary safeguard against financially weak candidates coming into the Exchange will be maintained in tact.

SUGGESTED AMALGAMATION.

The above suggestions can form an excellent basis for a compromise between the Boards of the old Exchange and the New Exchange. The Board recommend that a new Exchange called the Bombay Stock Exchange be established in which all the members of the O'd Exchange should be admitted as original members of the new Exchange should also be offered ordinary membership under the afore mentioned conditions, which, it is hoped, will not be objected to by the latter.

POWER OF EXPULSION.

In the Board's judgment it is improper and unconstitutional to invest the Board with power to expel a member of the Board, as these rules lay down. My Board, however, recognize the need of a member of the Board of Exchange, who is found to be interested in a syndicate or proved to be guilty of improper or disgraceful conduct being expelled from the Board. This power of expulsion should therefore be vested in the Exchange assembled in a General Meeting.

In the case of the eventuality provided for in Rule 31 the Board may also have the power to suspend any of its members. Suspension will have an equally effective result.

Rule 38—This rule should be made applicable only to original members. If any of the old members feel that their existing position in this respect stands to their disadvantage they will have the option to resign their present seats and apply for membership under the new conditions.

INSTITUTION TO BE NATIONAL.

From Rules 72 and 90 respectively the following expressions should be declared:

(a) "Being members of the Native community of the Bombay Presidency."

(b) "Who is not a member of the Native community of the Bombay Presidency" and Proviso of Rule 99 should be deleted.

It is patent that the only aim of having these words in the two rules is to prohibit the merchants coming from parts other than, and not born in, the Bombay Presidency from becoming either trustees or members of the Board of Directors. To say the least, such restriction based purely on communal or territorial principle are extremely unjust. Bombay Stock Exchange is a national not a communal institution.

A very large number of merchants from United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India carry on business in the island or the Presidency of Bombay. The part played by these classes in developing the trade, industries and banking of Bombay has by no means been inconsiderable. The capital invested by them in their respective concerns is very large. By no cannon of reasoning can a class of business-men so important be relegated to an inferior position as these Rules seek to do.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rule 79—In place of the present Rule 79 a new rule on the following model may be inserted:—

"The affairs of the Exchange shall subject to these rules be managed and controlled by a governing body designated the Board of Directors which shall be composed of 18 members. Out of these 15 shall be elected by ballot and each of the remaining three members will be nominated by the committee of the mill-owners' Associations, the Bankers' Institute and the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

I have to urge here that if Government do not find it easy to have what they consider to be reasonable amendments accepted by the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association they should lose no time in granting recognition to the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. under the Bombay Securities Contracts Control Act.

HINDI "PRANAVIR"

The Hindi bi-weekly newspaper "Pranavir" which was published from Nagpur sometime back will be published from Bombay very soon. The paper will beb out in a quite different manner and new style. Mr. Bhaiyalal Satidas, the proprietor is staying at Sardar Griha, Crawford Market, Bombay and has almost completed his preliminary arrangements.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, June 20.
Wheat	3,266 Cwts.
Linseed	5,952 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,427 ,,
Gingellyseeds	1,569 ,,
Poppyseeds	103 ,,
Groundnuts	2,606 ,,
Castorseed	1,547 ,,
Rice	2,370 ,,
Myrabollams	3,052 ,,
Cottonseed	1,376 ,,
Mowraseed	447 ,,
Gram	1,465 ,,
Joowar	2,613 ,,
Barley	137 ,,
Bajree	1,025 ,,
Coal	1,650 tons.

LINSEED.

London, June 19.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, June July shipment sellers £17-12-6

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, July-August shipment sellers £17-12-6

Linseed, La. Plata, C.I.F., ton, May-June shipment Hull paid £15-12-6

Linseed, Bombay, ton, June-July shipment sellers £18-7-6

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 19.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), Spot 15 9-16

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 19.

Demand Bills 487.56

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 19.

Silver—China Banks bought and sold. Business small. Market is quiet.

Spot 21 1-8

Forward 27 1-8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 19.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb, Cargoes, July shipment sellers 47-9

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb, Cargoes, June shipment sellers 47 4 1-2

Wheat, South Australia, June-July shipment sellers 53

Wheat, Choice White Karachi June-July shipment sellers 51-6

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 19.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Rubber, lb, Spot 0-9 3-8

S. S. "MALOJA."

The list of passengers of S.S. "Maloja" due Bombay, 22nd instant is as under:—

Mr. S. Ali, Mr R L Allen, Mr G A Beiz, Miss M L Butter, Lt B H Brooks, Mr E J Bunbury, Mr E K Baines, Mr P W Baveja, Mr A W Cullen, Mr N D Chand, Mrs H C Cox, Mr F G Coltman, Capt A Cottrell, Mr E Crawshaw, Capt W Clapp, Mr A Chandler, Mr J H Duffs, Mr A G Desai, Mr and Mrs G O Eggo, Rev D E Evans, Mr E L Fanshawe, Capt L. F W Farmer, Mr M Gately, Mr and Mrs Gardiner, Mr L Hammond, Capt J R M Hanna, Mr D S Henderson, Mr J Hacking, Mr A E Ingledew, Lt Comdr A Joyce, Feroz Vd Din Khan, Mr S Mathins, Capt G Moulson, Mr P C Margarett, Rev W Mitchell, Mr A A Moosavi, Mr R Norris, Nurse Philopowski, Mr M A Pattani, Capt M F Pin, Mr Permanger, Lt-Col C E Peave, Capt E C Patourel, Mr A B Rosser, Mr E Rennger, Mr M Rocque, Mr C N Rich, Mr A Ralph, Mr S K Singh, Mr F Seaman, Capt M Shaw, Mr V G Sansgri, Mr H Shipley, Mr G W I Scott, Lt C K Tarver, Major H V Vaux, Mr J E Watts, Mr O R Williams.

CONCESSION TO PORT TRUST OFFICERS

FREE PASSAGE 'HOME"

INDIAN TRUSTEES' PROTEST

t their meeting on Tuesday the Trus- of the Port of Bombay discussed the mmendation of the Finance Commit- for the grant of passage concessions ort Trust officers on the same basis ecommended by the Lee Commission. recommendation of the Committee accepted by the Board of Trustees, he Indian members present, Sir Pur- amdas Thakurdas, Sir Manmohandas ji, Messrs. H. P. Mody, Lalji Naran- Meyer Nissim, Lakhmidas Rowji ee and Fazul Ibrahim refrained from g. Sir Purshottamdas explaining attitude of Indian members and kini on behalf of the representatives he Indian Merchants' Chamber is d to have said:—

AN INFECTIOUS PRINCIPLE.

e regret we cannot support the grant assage concessions to Port Trust offi- because of our opposition on funda- al principles to this part of the Lee mission recommendations. The rea- for which this proposal is being sed again before the Trustees is that other Port Trusts in India have given sage concessions to their officers. We gnise that where Government give a in such matters, in a country like a, the infection is bound to spread, we realise to that extent the pressure he Trustees from their officers to re- ider their Resolution No. 247 of We have no intention of leaving Trust officers with a grievance as ared with the lot of Port Trust offi- at other Indian Ports.

would, however, like to point out the optimistic view that the Chair- adopts in his Note under reference t shared by us. It is not unlikely the depression through which the and commerce of India is passing, the labour trouble which is disorga- g industries in India may go still er, and to that extent we have our s regarding the advisability of in- ing any avoidable charge.

PROGRESS IN INDIANISATION.

wish further to record our opinion whilst for most Government Depart- the Lee Commission have laid the pace of Indianisation, in the ay Port Trust there is no such clear- olicy laid down. For such a policy, arried out, would lead to economy, ve regret to have to observe that no le progress seems to be visible in direction. We, therefore, feel that hould record our protest against the aratively one-sided nature of the cement of the Lee concessions in Bombay Port Trust and we trust that serious oversight will receive prompt tion and remedy.

e regret our inability to support the osal of the Chairman for the reasons ed above.

he following are extracts from the rt of the Finance Committee:—

EA FOR PASSAGE CONCESSIONS.

he Chairman, in opening the discus- , said that a year ago consideration been deferred on financial grounds; had endeavoured to show in his note the financial position had definitely roved. Expenditure had been re- ched by some Rs. 15 lakhs a year the ratio of administration cost was the lowest of any major port in In- Reductions in charges aggregating 8 lakhs per annum had been sanc- or were under consideration and he present improvement in trade were ntained and the labour troubles set- within a reasonable time, it was d before long to submit proposals , general reduction of wharfage rges. The average cost of the passage ncession would amount to Rs. 45,000 a r, diminishing in the future,—personal- y he thought the estimate was on the h side. In the other services, with exception of the Calcutta Port Trust, e concession had been given with effect om 1st April, 1924,—by deferring it r three years the Trust would be saved out Rs. 1,35,000. He submitted that ese facts supported his contention that financial grounds there were no valid asons for further withholding the con- ession. On the question of equity he did ot think there could be two opinions. he Trustees were asked to grant a con- ession which was practically universal mong employers of Europeans in India. e had no hesitation in saying that the rustees possessed a loyal and efficient ody of officers and he maintained that a omparison of the staff schedules would how that, both in point of pay and of umbers, the port of Bombay was most conomically administered. He specially ressed the claims of officers of the status f Deputies, Assistant Mechanical Super- ntendents, Pilots, Assistant Dock Mas- rs, Berthing Masters and other mode- ately paid officers who formed the bulk the claimants to the concession. He eminded the Committee that the Euro- an officers,—the majority of them fa- ily men,—had to face compulsory de- uctions every month from their pay for come-tax, Provident Fund and in most cases life insurance, and when it came to providing expensive passages for themselves and their families most of them were forced to borrow, thereby adding to their financial difficulties. In conclusion, the Chairman submitted that the only present considerations which should influence the Trustees in their decision were those to which he had referred and he hoped that on both points the Trustees would unanimously agree that the concession was amply justified.

NOT WARRANTED BY FINANCIAL POSITION.

Mr. Lalji Naranji doubted whether the financial position had so improved in the course of the last 12 months as to warrant the acceptance of this liability and he was inclined to think that action in the matter should be deferred until the surtax on wharfage charges had been removed. He thought that the higher paid officers should be able to finance the cost of their passages without difficulty and that the present high rate of exchange was a considerable financial help to the European staff.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' APPREHENSION.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said he had come to the meeting with an open mind as he wished to hear the views of his colleagues before coming to any definite conclusion. While disassociating himself from any political considerations in the matter he agreed with Mr. Lalji that the commercial community held strong views on the subject of the high port charges at Bombay. He enquired whether a surtax was levied at any other Indian port and how the present wharfage charges compared with those in force elsewhere. As regards the financial position he was under the impression that the pre-war balance of the Revenue Reserve Fund was over one crore and he did not think that the present balance of Rs. 65 lakhs pointed to any strengthening of the financial position. He also doubted whether the income from storage accommodation would be likely to appreciate in the future. He referred to his minute dated 17th May, 1927, when this question was considered and deferred last year, and asked what guarantee the Trustees would have, if they granted this concession, that claims to other privileges recommended by the Lee Commission, e.g., overseas pay, home remittance at 2½, and increased pensions, would not be put forward at some future date if meanwhile conceded by other port administrations. He also asked for an assurance that the proposed rules were not more favourable than had been sanctioned in other services. He concluded by reiterating that his decision would not be influenced by any political or racial issues, but he wanted further time to consider the matter and to consult his colleagues on the Board in the hope of reaching an agreement on any points on which their individual views might be divergent.

CHAIRMAN'S UNDERTAKING.

Referring to Sir Purshottamdas' apprehension that claims for other of the Lee concessions might follow the grant of passages, the Chairman quoted Mr. Neilson's remarks embodied in the preamble to Trustees' Resolution No. 248 of 1927 as follows:—

As regards Sir Purshottamdas' remarks concerning the possibility of other concessions granted by the Lee Commission being subsequently demanded by Port Trust officers if the passage concession were granted, the Chairman pointed out that the Port Trust service is not pensionable and therefore concession (3) would be non-applicable and as regards concession (2) overseas pay was not given and there were no grounds on which this concession could equitably be claimed by Port Trust officers,—he personally would oppose any claim to this concession if put forward.

The Chairman said he entirely identified himself with this undertaking.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said he would reserve his opinion for the reasons stated. The other members of the Committee present excepting Mr. Lalji decided to recommend the Board to approve the passage scheme as proposed by the Chairman, the detailed rules being left over for consideration subject to the approval of the Board to the main proposal.

RENT ACT BILL AND TENANTS' MEETINGS.

A meeting of the tenants of the Sitaram Khatri's chawl will be held in the Chawl situate in Burrows Lane to-day (Thursday). at 8-30 p.m. to consider and support the bill introduced by Mr. Narandas Bechar to extend the Rent Act.

A meeting of the tenants of the Pheroz building will be held in the building situate at Matunga (G. I. P. side) to-day the 21st inst at 8-45 p.m. to consider the Rent Act Bill of Mr. Narandas Bechar.

HIGH COURT

REFUSAL TO PAY ENHANCED LAND ASSESSMENT

LANDHOLDER'S APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCE

For refusing to pay enhanced land revenue, like the Bardoli people, a landholder in Ratnagiri District has been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 on the charge of obstructing a Talati who came to forfeit his land.

The Government decided to enhance the land assessment by 33 per cent. in the Deogad Taluka of Ratnagiri District from the year 1926-27, and the formal notifications, notices, etc., were duly published.

Mr. Gogate, a landholder, however, refused to pay the increased assessment on the ground that it was illegal. He obstructed the Talati who came to forfeit his property, and for this he was prosecuted under Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100. His appeal against this was admitted in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Ratnagiri.

Mr. Gogate now made the present application in the High Court asking that the appeal might be transferred to this Court.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, appeared in support of the application.

The Government Pleader, Mr. P. B. Shingne, appeared for the Crown.

Their Lordships Justices Murphy and Patker, after hearing the arguments, have reserved judgment.

A BARRISTER'S INSOLVENCY

JUDGE SUSPENDS DISCHARGE FOR 18 MONTHS

An application for discharge was made before Mr. Justice Davar at the High Court by Mr. Sarfarazalli Intiazalli, a Bar-at-Law of Faizabad, United Provinces.

The applicant stated that he commenced practice as a barrister at Faizabad in 1914, but left it off after a year to join business. In 1920, he started the Hindusthan Export Syndicate, and opened a cloth shop in Paris with his own capital of ten thousand and borrowed money to the extent of twenty thousand.

HOW THE CRASH CAME.

Subsequently the fall in the value of frames involved him in heavy losses, and he sold off his stocks to repay a portion of his debts. A theft in his shop also caused him heavy loss. Thereafter, he purchased fountain pens and sundry other things to start new business in Bombay, where also he was unsuccessful and he had to have recourse to insolvency. His father is practising as a pleader in the United Provinces.

The discharge was opposed by one of his creditors who claimed that the applicant had borrowed Rs. 60,000 from them in Paris.

His Lordship suspended the applicant's discharge for 18 months, and directed that this fact should be reported to the U. P. Bar.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 875, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	June 20.
Previous Closing Rate	20.73
To-day's Opening Rate	20.67
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	20.98
Difference	plus .25

LIVERPOOL.

	June 20.
Previous Closing Rate	11.00
To-day's Opening Rate	11.04
Difference	plus .04
To-day's Closing Rate	11.07
Difference	plus .07

Broach 397 8 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, June 20.
Silver Ready	27 4 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	27 4 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of Market.—Steady

BOMBAY PRICES.

1st Settlement	61 15 0
2nd Settlement	62 0 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League—Cheshires vs. Y. M. C. A.—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 22.

The s.s. MALOJA with the English mails of June 7, due at 6 a.m.

Arrival of the Indian Hockey Team by the s.s. MALOJA, Ballard Pier, 6 a.m.

Exhibition Hockey Match: Indian Olympic Team vs. Bombay XI, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 23.

Harwood League—Ushers vs. Warwicks —Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, June 25.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE

DEATH.

Fredun Joshi:—Fredun Joshi youngest son of late Framroze Rustomji Joshi J. P., and brother of Jehangir, Manchershaw, Barzor Rustomji and Bapuji died last night (Wednesday). Funeral 4 p.m. to-day near Jame Jamshed, Frere Road, Fort. Aged 34.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegraph communication with Peking has been resorted and the time of transmission of telegrams to and from Peking is normal.

MR. M. S. GOPALIENGAR'S LECTURE.

Mr. M. S. Gopaliengar will lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society at 77, Apollo Street, Fort, to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on "Yoga and daily life", followed by a few physical demonstrations. The lecture is open to the public.

WORKERS' MEETING.

There will be a General Meeting of the Workers in the Garlic Coy. at Jacob Circle, at about 7 p.m. (S.T.), in the Office of the Municipal Workmen's Union, at Foras Road, when Mr. Jhabvala will address the meeting on the benefits of the Trade Unionism.

SIR D. M. PETIT GYMNASTIC INSTITUTE.

The ceremony of unveiling the Oil Painting of Ustad Dossabhoy Hormasji Baria will take place at the Premises of the Institute on Saturday, (23rd inst.) under the chairmanship of Mr. N. H. Patel.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL C. C.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

B. B. &C. I. RLY. EMPLOYEES' UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Union, will be held on Friday (the 22nd inst), at Madhav Bhuvan Compound, (opposite B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop), DeLisle Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The homeward P. & O. mail steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

SHREEMAD BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA.

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes in Gujrati as under at Madhav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala on Friday and Saturday.

Shakuntala Sanskrit literature course from 8 to 9 p.m. (B.T.) Separate entrance and seats are provided for ladies.

CITY'S HEALTH.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 19th June 1928, to 6 a.m. of 20th June 1928.

Small-pox attacks 4, death 1, Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 61. Total mortality this day last year 62.

THE CONCRETE ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

A short lecture will be given with a cinematograph film on Concrete Roads Construction, on Wednesday (27th inst.) at 6-15 p.m. at the Offices of the Association Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE APOLLO MILLS LIMITED.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Apollo Mills Limited was held on Wednesday at 5 p.m. Mr. Albert Raymond presiding.

The Directors' report and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 1928, certified by the Company's Auditors, showed a profit, subject to depreciation, of Rs. 1,00,858-13-2. The Directors proposed to allocate the whole of this sum towards arrears of depreciation as under:—

To Depreciation on Buildings Rs. 25,000, o depreciation on Machinery Rs. 50,000, to depreciation on Dyeing Machinery 10,000, to depreciation on Electrification of Mills Rs. 15,000, to depreciation on Furniture and Fittings Rs. 858|13|2, total Rs. 1,00,858|13|2.

Two of the Directors, Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart. and F. E. Dinshaw, Esq., retired according to Article 100 of the Company's Articles of Association, but being eligible, offered themselves for re-election.

The Directors donated Cloth to the Red Cross Society of the value of Rs. 156|4.

The Mill Machinery, Buildings and Stocks are insured for Rs. 67,09,100 and Standing Charges for Rs. 12,67,180.

The report was adopted was adopted and retiring directors were re-elected.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1928.

The rumour that the Government of Bombay intend to appoint a strong Committee, composed of officials, no non-official being found to serve on it, to inquire into the possibility of making further use elsewhere of those "exemplary servants" of officialdom, the Bardoli-Pathans—is not yet confirmed.

* * *

These hard-used men, who have been certified to be so exemplary in their conduct, have a just grievance. Are they to be thrown to the ravenous criticism of "non-co-operator" wolves with the added insult of their jobs being taken away from them?

* * *

The Malaya Planters have decided not to urge further releases of rubber. That's right. It is no use providing the world with too much elasticity.

* * * * *

The restriction of 'political' rubber will do a lot of good to a class of politicians in India. We have seen latterly that their plastic mind hardens only after it has received a good deal of epistolary exercise.

* * *

"Friendship" finds friendship, a very embarrassing human trait. The hop across the Atlantic of Miss Earheart has touched the great heart of London and "Friendship", the little air-horse which made it possible for her to manage the splendid jump, is besieged with crowds.

* * *

However, it is a "Friendship" which will take a lot to suffer the strain of misunderstanding, in spite of the captious criticism of the "Times of India".

* * *

Calcutta is in for it. A Health Expert has given it a large piece of his mind. It is degenerating, he finds, into "a city of nervous wrecks." He is very much concerned with the "incessant noise, the medley of taxi hoots, the jangling motor lorries, noisy motor cyclists, harbour sirens and mill alarms" which are a feature of the city and declares that all this is "a real menace to the well-being of the community."

* * *

And yet they say that the East is slow and unchanging and does not believe in motion. We have all heard of the "legions thundering past" and the East "going to sleep" again.

* * *

Calcutta refutes this long cherished belief of the globe-trotters. "Hustle" even in the American style, is evidently its watchword.

* * *

It is a pity that it does not hustle about other things like marriage customs and caste superstitions.

* * *

A wily Eve from Negombo, in the island of Ceylon, imagined that if she presented her Adam with thirty acres of "cocoanut land", he would for this substantial 'quid pro quo' hold his peace. She agreed to sign a deed of transfer.

* * *

But Adam refused to be bound over by the offer of a bait of exclusive right to a cocoanut income. Eve refused to sign the deed.

* * *

The Court held Eve was right and Adam is determined to make Eve realise what it is to raise the ire of an old Adam. I am afraid this Adam and this Eve will be fighting it out even after all the cocoanuts are gone.

* * *

Lady (To Boy in Poultry-shop): "I should like to see your biggest goose, please."

Boy: "Will you please wait a minute, Madam, I will call father."

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

B. B. R. A. BEAT COLABA UNITED.

Yesterday's match between the Colaba United and B. B. R. A. proved to be rather a dull affair, the latter winning by five goals to two. Showers of rain during the day had made conditions unfavourable for the Indians who did not give their usual good display. Muller for the Gunners distinguished himself by scoring three successive goals for his side, while for the losers Dadu, their centre-half, played a great game.

The Gunners asserted themselves early in the game and at the interval led by two goals, both having been scored by Muller. The same player added the third on resumption, and midway through the moiety, E. Kelly netted a fine goal with a splendid "first-timer." Not disheartened by their reverses, the Indians pegged away at their opponents, and a sudden raid resulted in Dadu scoring the first goal for his side with a fine low shot which V. Kelly just failed to reach. Soon after this, the United obtained a free kick outside the penalty area and Vishwanath banged the ball straight for the corner of the goal. Kelly managed to keep it out of the net, but fell in doing so, and Krishna dashed up to score. The R. B. R. A. then rushed the ball to the other end where Long scored with a lightning shot in the corner of the net.

B. B. R. A. ..... 5 goals.
Colaba United ..... 2 goals.

B. B. R. A.:—V. Kelly; Rolls and Chadbourne; Corr, Eckersley and Barnsley; H. Kelly, Long, Muller, E. Kelly and Sneddon.

Colaba United:—Kalujee; Balanna and Vishwanath; Mahmood, Dadu and Adam; Ambia, Ramkrishna, Bapu, Munaswamy and Krishna.

Referee:—Mr. Thornback.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Cheshires vs. Y. M. C. A.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETING.

WORKERS' ULTIMATUM

The fourth general meeting of Railway Workers of the G. I. P. will be held to-day (Tursday) at 5-30 p.m. in Jivraj Nensey's wadi at Matunga, to support the Resolution which was passed in the meeting of the 11th inst. A discussion will also take place over the questions of other demands which have been forwarded to the Agent.

RAILWAY WORKERS' FIFTH GENERAL MEETING.

The fifth general meeting of the Railway Workers of G. I. P. will be held on Friday (the 22nd inst) in the evening at Lohavla to explain the men the Resolution which was passed in the meeting of the 11th inst at Matunga.

All workers are requested to be present.

CONCERT IN AID OF BARDOLI FUND

A successful concert was held under the joint auspices of the Congress Committee, Stri Sabha and the Youth League at Santa Cruz on Sunday last to help the Bardoli movement when several boys and girls took part in it. Several Gujarati ladies also took part in it and contributed three well-sung *Garbas* to the performance. When everything went on so well, it would be invidious to mark out any particular individuals as having given the best performance, but it may be mentioned that Miss Lucy Daru who figured in several pieces, gave a good exhibition of acting and Mrs. Madhurika J. L. Mehta's singing in the *Garbas* was considered of a very high order. The total amount realised through donations and through the sale of tickets for the performance, came to about Rs. 1,500 which will be sent on to the Bardoli Fund.

Mr. J. K. Mehta addressed the gathering and criticised the policy pursued by the Government with regard to Bardoli and condemned the methods followed in realising the assessment.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS OF THE CHAMBER

The Commercial Examination Board of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, have decided to hold their Examinations only once in a year in the month of April. The next Examinations under the Commercial Examinations Scheme of the Chamber will be held in the month of April, 1929.

G.D.A.

ENROLMENTS

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1928.

NEW SIND PACT

Good news comes from Sind with regard to the communal problem there and in particular to the vexed question of the separation of that part of the Presidency. A meeting of representative Hindus, Muslims and Parsis met at Karachi and threshed out what promises to be a fair solution of the local communal questions. They have formed a new Pact with special reference to Sind and it is extremely gratifying to find that the Pact is already signed by many esteemed leaders, like Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, President, Karachi Municipality, Mr. Haji Abdulah Haroon, M.L.A., Mr. N. A. Bechar, M.L.C., Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baluch, M.L.C., Swami Govindanand, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee and Vice-President, Sind Hindu Sabha, Mr. Abdul Kayum, ex-President of the Hyderabad Municipality, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, the editors of all the Indian daily papers in Karachi, and several other prominent persons. The new Pact endorses the Congress-League Pact in supporting joint electorates, reservation of seats in the Legislature for both Muslims and non-Muslims on the population basis, and the separation of Sind. The Pact also endorses the Madras Congress resolution on cow sacrifice and music before mosques.

This is an extremely important Pact and the many signatories to it have good reason to cherish the hope, which they have expressed in a press interview, that the settlement "might well prove a landmark in the annals of current political controversy in India." Apart from the undoubted merits of the settlement, the very fact that responsible Hindu and Muslim leaders have amicably discussed and appreciated each other's point of view, is a great thing and indicative of the reviving communal harmony throughout the country. The Pact brings fresh support to the principle of joint electorates on the basis of reservation of seats for important minorities. This principle is now widely appreciated throughout the country but its full aplication is, unfortunately, made conditional on the granting of reforms to the North West Frontier Province and British Baluchistan and the separation of Sind. However, there is little opposition to the granting of reforms to the N. W. F. Province and Baluchistan. The separation of Sind has met with some opposition from a section of the Hindus both in Sind and some other parts of the country. This question, therefore, is now the crux of the Hindu-Muslim problem. It is encouraging to note, however, that the problem is so narrowed down and that the Congress and the League are agreed on the solution of the problem, including the question of Sind. The special importance of the new Pact in Sind is that it goes a long way in solving the Sind question and thus removing the greatest hindrance to the solution of the wider communal problem. It is also significant that the Sind Pact is signed by Mr. Govindanand, Vice-President of the Sind Hindu Sabha, and several other Hindu leaders. The inclusion among the signatories of the foremost Parsi leaders of Sind, shows that a minority, much smaller than the Hindus and absolutely disinterested in the question of separating Sind, entertains little fear of the rights of minorities being jeopardised by the separation.

No objection on principle has ever been urged against the separation. The only important difficulty urged is that of finance. But the financial difficulty is more or less a relative one. It can be appreciably remedied by the Central Government taking a smaller share of revenue from a poor province. Besides, as the signatories to the Sind Pact say, "Sind will cut its coat according to its cloth." The full success of the Pact depends upon the earnestness of its first signatories. They should let no grass grow under their feet. We hope they will carry on an intensive propaganda both in Sind and the country. Specially great is the responsibility of the editors of the Indian daily papers in Sind, who have signed the Pact. If timely and vigorous propaganda is carried on we hvae no doubt Nationalists all over India will hail the Sind Pact as one more step towards a complete solution of the communal problem in the country.

THE WHITE MAN'S PRESERVE.

The process, selfish in its very nature and cruel in its operations, of turning Central Africa into a White man's preserve proceeds apace, unchecked and unhindered by the small voice of protest on the part of the indigenous population and the agitation strenuously carried on by the Indian comunity in Kenya. The most potent method of hastening this process is the encroachment upon land hitherto graciously allowed to be used by the Natives. Under the guise of a measure, ostensibly meant to protect them from further inroads upon their lands, the Kenya Legislative Council has latterly been discussing the question of the revision of Native land tenure. An echo of its activities was heard in the House of Commons when on Monday Mr. Amery, in reply to a question asking whether the measure would be postponed, said he would have been glad "if there had been no further delay" in passing the measure but that in view of the request made by the Commission to investigate the scheme of closer union of Central African territories, he was asking the Kenya administration to suspend action on the bill. This assertion on the part of the Colonial Secretary that he regretted there should occur delay in passing the measure, drew a sharp retort from Colonel Wedgwood, who asked why a measure meant to safeguard the rights of Natives had been converted into a bill for expropriation by the Whites.

Colonel Wedgwood exposed the hollowness of the Kenya settlers' contention that they were vitally interested in the amelioration of the condition of life of the Natives and that it was this factor which induced them to ask Government to take up the question of revision of land tenure, when he intimated that the truth behind the revision move was the desire of the White settlers to expropriate a far larger number of Natives. Ever since Sir Edward Grigg assumed office as Governor of Kenya, the White settlers have found strong Government support in their agitation for grabbing the better class of lands from the Natives and for restricting opportunity, political as well as economic, for Indians in Kenya. The Indians have steadily protested not only against the injury inflicted upon their community but also against the manner in which Native rights are being trampled upon. Sir Edward Grigg, whose sympathy for the Federation ideal is well known, has a vision of a White Central Africa in which the Native can be compelled to be always available as the cheapest form of human exploitation. Did not a recent visitor to Nairobi, a friend of the Governor of Kenya during the days when he was a journalist, carry back for the delectation of audiences in Essex an impression of "the glories of a Dominion stretching from the Limpopo to the Nile"?

In the eyes of the White settlers the great offence of Kenya Indians is that they sympathise with the Natives. But at present they are under very particular odium because they have refused to listen to the repeated warnings of Sir Edward Grigg that a dire calamity would fall upon them if they abstained from participation in the work of the Kenya Legislative Council. He even asked them to envisage the perils of "counter-agitation." "The Indian community," he remarked in a speech on the occasion of celebrating St. George's Day, "have, unfortunately embarked on a policy of Non-Co-operation, a policy, that is, of extremes, and I have been most grateful for the fact that there has been no counter-agitation to the agitation which has begun from the Indian side". This obeisance on the part of the Governor of Kenya to the White settlers for their graciously condescending not to indulge in "counter-agitation," is deeply resented by the Indian community in Kenya. They point out that their agitation has in fact been the result of the selfish agitation engineered a long time ago by the Whites, an agitation in which they have succeeded, as is shown by the report of the Feetham Commission. The latest news from Kenya is that although the Indians are determined to stick to their demand for a common electoral roll and the proportion due to them in Municipal representation, they have agreed to a Round Table Conference to discuss the latter question. The Kenya Administration has agreed to suspend the discussion of the municipal legislation now introduced in the Legislature pending the deliberations of this Conference. It says a good deal for the sense of accommodation of the Indian community that they should have agreed to such a Conference.

THE ROOT EVIL

The announcement was made at a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party that a deputation which had waited on Lord Birkenhead in regard to the question of release of the Bengal detenus, was able to obtain from him a satisfactory reply. The number of prisoners of this type, the deputation was informed, was now eight. At the sweet will of the bureaucracy the number may go down to zero, but so long as the root evil, the evil of the possession of autocratic power by an irresponsible officialdom to whisk away a person whom it dislikes to jail and deny him open trial, remains, the mere fact that the number of detenus has diminished will not bring real relief to India. The principle that every citizen is entitled to know what charges his accusers, whether official or private, have to make against him, and to enjoy the right of public trial must be established in India. So long as it is not, Indians will be justified in asserting that this country is being ruled with mediaeval methods.

INDIA'S DECLINE AND RESURGENCE.

HER MISSION IN THE WORLD.

(BY ANILBARAN RAY.)

After at least three thousand years of life a decline came upon the Indian people on account of the temporary exhaustion of their life-force, "a sinking of that superabundant vital energy and fading of the joy of life and the joy of creation." Such exhaustion eventually comes to all peoples and all civilisations however vigorous and creative they may be in the zenith of their power. Those people who have inherent vitality and soundness in their culture, survive these periods of decadence, keep their soul intact and alive behind the disintegration and decline of the external life and regains force and strength in silence and burst forth into new life in new forms whenever the conditions agan become favourable. Very few peoples in the world have shown such remarkable surviving power as the Indians. India has preserved her soul and spirit with wonderful persistence through all vicissitudes since her history began in the Vedic times. Every people has a mission to fulfil in the world, has something to contribute to the general perfection of mankind. But, very few peoples are conscious of their mission like the Indians and have so steadily kept it before their view through all struggles and misfortunes for thousands of years. When a people loses hold of its true mission, it loses its justification to exist and very soon disappears from the face of the earth leaving behind only a memory of its past glory and greatness. Thus, "Greece and Egypt exist only on the map and in name; for, it is not the soul of Hellas or the deeper nation-soul that built Memphis which we now find at Athens or at Cairo.....But India still lives and keeps the continuity of her inner mind and soul and spirit with the India of the ages." After her long slumber, which gave her deepest soul the needed opportunity to prepare and to assimilate in silence she is now awaking to a new life so that she may fulfil the mission which has been assigned to her by the supreme Power and Wisdom of God.

AIM OF LIFE.

Before we consider the nature and significance of the mission India is fulfilling and has yet to fulfill in the world, it is worth while to take into brief account the phenomena of decline with which religion has been associated in India. Too often we hear now-a-days that religion discourages life, that "religion is the *opium* of the people." We need not deny that there is some truth in these statements. There is a wrong and partial view of religion which declares that "the pursuit of earthly life and the hopes of man on earth is a thing incompatible with the spiritual life or the hopes of man in heaven"; that "spirituality is something remote from earthly life, different from it, hostile to it." Christianity even seems to go so far as to say that sorrow and suffering in this world are merits in themselves which will be amply rewarded in heaven. Blessed are the poor, blessed are they that mourn; for, they shall be comforted in heaven—if this be the teaching of religion, it naturally becomes "a force for the discouragement of life and cannot, therefore, be a true law and guide of life." When Europe shook off this pessimistic influence of Christianty which had become highly exaggerated in the Middle Ages, it certainly made for progress in the life of the earth. But when modern Europeans occupy themselves only with the ordinary earthly life and seek to fulfil it by law of the lower members, divorced from all spiritual seeking, they go to the other extreme, "the opposite swing of the pendulum." God has certainly not created this earth to be a stage where we have only to suffer and die so that we may be transported to a life of beatitude in some other place after death; nor has He meant huntanity to live only the life of intelligent and "civilised" animals. God has made man after His own image, has created Him out of His own divinity and placed him on earth so that he may develop his full divine possibilities under the conditions of the earth-life.

SELF-FULFILMENT NOT SELF-IMMOLATION.

Jesus Christ was not the only Son of God; he and other *avatars* like him, came to show the divine possibilities of all men and prepare the way for the ultimate realisation of the kingdom of heaven even on this earth. This is the essential teaching of Hinduism. Hinduism never regarded suffering as a necessary element, an indispensable part of *Sadhana*. On the other hand, suffering and poverty were rightly regarded as evils which hampered the growth of the soul, and which must be overcome by those who want to rise to a higher life. Those who inflict sufferings on the body by practising violent austerities, trouble the God within and should be regarded as *Asuras*, so says the Gita. The nature of sacrifice which is the basis of the Gita is self-giving, not self-immolation, its object is not self-effacement but self-fulfilment by the merging of the incomplete ego and its discovery of its own real completeness in others, in all things, in God."

(Continued on Page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Foolish Embargo.

The ways of Dictators are essentially the same. They cannot brook public criticism and insist upon implicit obedience to their commands. But while the Italian Dictator has displayed an astuteness in reconciling the financial and industrial interests of Italy to his arbitrary will without inviting the hostility of foreign capitalism, the Spanish Dictator has shown that he is unable to tackle the problem of creating a new State-aided and State controlled industrial monopoly without causing the hostility of powerful foreign interests. The rejection of the claim of the Standard Oil Company for compensation for ending their trade in Spain is sure to cause bitter comment in American financial circles. The Spanish petroleum monopoly which General Primo de Rivera insists on creating as a great national concern is bound to be a failure if the public dissatisfaction against it which appears to be intense is fanned by the unwise step of prohibiting all newspaper criticism of this quixotic industrial enterprise.

The Virtues of Give and Take.

Dr. Meek's suggestions for the expansion of trade between South Africa and India deserve the closest consideration from the exporters of South African produce. Nothing will stimulate better an appreciation on the part of the White settlers in that country of the justice of the Indian case than the fact that India is a large buyer of their commodities and that her potentialities for becoming a still bigger buyer are very great. If they continue to treat the Indian population in their midst as if they were to be permanent underdogs, India can retaliate, however feeble her efforts in this direction may at first prove, by insisting on a boycott of South African goods. But a policy of conciliation on the part of South Africa will mean to her great opportunities of exporting her fruit, and her gold. As Dr. Meek points out South Africa has the capacity of coping with minting forty millions sovereigns per annum, and this is the normal requirement of India. India can export to South Africa cotton fabrics in increasing measure. There is no reason why wider commercial relations should not develop between the two countries.

Whose is the Pretence?

Under the watchful care of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald the Glasgow Labour journal "Forward" has developed into a fire-eating Imperialist. The striking conclusions drawn by Messrs. Purcell and Hallsworth in regard to the causes of Indian poverty are not at all to the liking of this organ of Labour Imperialism. It indulges, therefore, in a tirade against the land-holding and capitalist classes in India to cover up the fact that after more than a century of British rule millions of Indians are unable to obtain a square meal a day. Were the Viceroy "supplanted to-morrow", "Forward" of Glasgow remarks, "by the Maharajah of Burdwan, or by Sir Dorab Tata, the billionaire from Jamshedpur, the ryot would know no difference." The particular mention of Sir Dorab Tata is evidently an attempt to come to the rescue of Mr. Hartshorn, but when the Labour journal proceeds to tell its readers that "this is the truth Mr. Purcell and Mr. Hallsworth have seen" it forgets, perhaps, that to the large majority of the readers of their illuminating report, the statement is sure to appear as atrocious nonsense. The two Labour leaders saw truth in several directions, notably in regard to the deliberate policy of the State in keeping the Indian masses illiterate, and in its total indifference to the problem of securing for the Indian workers a minimum civilized standard of wages. "Forward" indulges in the cheap sneer that the "pretence of pleaders, zamindars and vociferous moneylenders that starvation and robbery of the ryot would cease if they and their friends were permitted to rule India, is sheer nonsense." The classes so contemptuously referred to have never made the pretence, though it is the pretence of an irresponsible and autocratic bureaucracy in India that chaos and misery would reign in this land the moment its hand were withdrawn.

One of the "Exemplary" Pathans.

Before the Government of Bombay gave a certificate to the Bardoli Pathans it was possible for some disinterested cities to say that it was not fair to hold Government responsible for all the doings of undisciplined mercenaries. No such sympathy is possible now when Government not only praise the Pathans generally but make light of specific allegations against them, borne out by unassailable evidence and even seek to put all blame on the Non-Co-operators. Government having lightly dismissed the case of a Pathan caught red-handed in stealing salt, the Secretary, Satyagraha Publicity Office, Bardoli, has no other alternative than to publish a sworn statement by one Anvarkhan, himself a Pathan in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, who caught the "Japti" Pathan in the act of stealing. That statement fully bears out the popular version that the Pathan stole about 3 Bengali seers of salt from a bag cut open with a knife mistaking the salt for sugar. Government merely contradict these allegations. Anvarkhan adds: "I came to know that in order to hush up this theft some earth was afterwards mixed with the stolen salt and some water sprinkled on it to make the colour of the salt look dirty and to show that the salt was not taken from the bag, but picked up from the ground. The Railway Police neither made the Panchnama nor weighed the salt." We suggest there is more behind the incident than is brought to the knowledge of Government.

Separation of Orissa.

In a little pamphlet entitled "A Constitution for Orissa" Mr. B. Das, M. L. A., makes out a strong case for the constitution of this territory into a separate province. It is the inherent birthright, he says, of every unit race in India to form itself into an administrative unit as a distinct member of the Federated States of India. The claims of Orissa for separation are strong and have been unanimously conceded by the Congress and the All-Parties' Conference. Nor are there divided counsels about separation among the people of Orissa. There is, indeed, the difficult question of finances. This difficulty is mainly caused by the Central Government taking a pretty large share of the revenue of Orissa. It is obvious that the Central Government cannot insist on uniformity in its claims from the Provinces. Mr. Das suggests that income tax, salt revenue, excise duties on salt and export duties on hides and forest produce should form part of the provincial revenue of Orissa. On that basis Orissa can expect a revenue of about two crores of rupees which can suffice or be made to suffice for the internal administration of the province. Besides, there is such a thing as cutting one's coat according to one's cloth. Mr. Das rightly suggests that by keeping down the higher salaries within moderate limits it should be quite possible to make Orissa a self-supporting province. That is true of Sind also.

DEPUTATION TO MAHATMAJI

TO DISCUSS TERMS OF BARDOLI SETTLEMENT

CONFESSIONS OF A "DISILLUSIONED CONSTITUTIONALIST"

DR. DESHMUKH EXPOSES OFFICIAL FALLACIES

ANOTHER M. L. C RESIGNS

We understand that Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, and Mr. Lalji Naranji, previous to interviewing His Excellency the Governor along with Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, have gone to Ahmedabad to consult Mahatma Gandhi. We also understand that the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel have also proceeded there. It will thus appear that the representatives of the Chamber are trying their utmost to bring about a settlement of the Bardoli question and before interviewing His Excellency desire to ascertain Mahatma Gandhi's view so that they may not take up a position inconsistent with his wishes. On their return, Mr. H. P. Mody, accompanied by Sir Purshottamdas and Mr. Lalji, will proceed to Poona to interview the Governor.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

AHMEDABAD, June 20

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, accompanied by Mr. Lalji Naranji, has arrived here, it is understood, to discuss with Mahatma Gandhi the terms of the contemplated compromise on the Bardoli question.—A. P.

WHY HE DOES NOT RESIGN

DEWAN BAHADUR H. D. DESAI EXPLAINS

SURAT, June 19.

In reply to a resolution passed at a public meeting at Ahmedabad, calling upon Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai, Minister of Education, to resign his seat in the Bombay Legislation Council, the latter, whose constituency is Ahmedabad, writes as follows to the president of the meeting:—"The Khatedars of Bardoli demand a re-inquiry and nothing else in connection with the revised assessment of land revenue in their Taluka. I have taken the necessary steps for getting the Khatedars' request sanctioned by the Government, and the final terms of the compromise await the approval of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. There is, therefore, no reason for me to resign. I do not write at length in this connection because it would mar the chances of a compromise."—A. P.

REAL ISSUE AT BARDOLI

MR. MUNSHI'S EXPOSITION

A more thorough and shocking exposure of the official policy of repression and terrorism in Bardoli and a more graphic description of the heroic fight being put up by the peasants against it, was not listened to than that of Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi, M.L.C., when he addressed a over-crowded public meeting of the citizens of Bombay in the Marwari Vidyalaya on Wednesday evening. The meeting was held under the distinguished presidentship of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the Mayor of Bombay, and was convened by the Youth League. Besides a large number of students including ladies who attended the meeting, there were on the platform Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, K. F. Nariman, Manilal Kothari and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi.

Putting in a nutshell the whole issue at Bardoli, the learned speaker said:—"The issue in my opinion is not whether the demand of the peasants for an enquiry is right or wrong, nor whether Mr. Anderson based his calculation on incorrect statistics, but whether the determined and strenuous efforts on the part of the officials of the Government to overawe and terrorise the people of Bardoli and make them feel that it is a warfare in which they must suffer defeat, are justifiable or legal." In my humble opinion, there is no justification for the attitude taken up by the Government and as a protest I have resigned my seat in the Council." (Cheers.)

MISCHIEF-MONGERS AT WORK.

At the outset Mr. Munshi referred to the leader appearing in the "Evening News of India" regarding his resignation. He was sorry his friend, the leader writer of that paper, was overtaken by a sudden and unexpected calamity. His (speaker's) last letter to Sir Leslie Wilson might or might not have had any effect on anybody, but it certainly had some effects on the "Evening News" and sent it into hysterics. (Laughter.) Perhaps it was a surprise to it that so level-headed a man who for the sake of his convictions stood single-handed on the question of Chancellorship of the University last year, was to-day wanting in mental equilibrium. (Renewed laughter.) The same paper which supported him in the matter of Chancellorship with six columns and a leader in the "Times of India" had to-day found him wanting in mental equillibrium, because after fully seeing facts for himself in Bardoli, he had dared to intimate him to the Government that what they were doing in Bardoli was sure to recoil not only upon the good name of the Government but also on its stability. (Hear! hear!) Giving a humorous anecdote of a drunken man who thought the house was dancing because he had just returned from a dance, the speaker said it was probably the "Evening News", which had lost its mental equilibrium and added: "No one will be doing greater mischief to the cause of Bardoli and to the cause of the Government than those who insist that the duty of the Government is only to stand for prestige and obstinacy for after all such a policy is bound to recoil." The speaker then repudiated that neither he nor Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel possessed land in Bardoli as the "Evening News" had discovered. He said this must have been imagined by some one who classed himself as an English journalist and retorted by saying that he hoped these were not the traditions of journalism in England. (Laughter.)

MARTIAL LAW?

Coming to his impression of Bardoli, the speaker drew a vivid picture of the sufferings of the people and the cruel policy of the Government. In one case not being satisfied with forfeiting the land valued about 15,000 rupees, the same was auctioned for a few hundred rupees. The officials did not stop there, a horse and cattle which were let out were forfeited and the brother of the owner of the land was prosecuted for a statement which he made in that connection. Students who sat a long distance away from the Collector's house to note the names of persons who visited him were one by one hauled up before a magistrate and senteneed to two months' imprisonment. (Shame, shame.) Men, women and children lived in perpetual dread of their cattle being taken away by the Japti officers and slept in the same room where the animals were kept. "Are we living in a regime of martial law or are we living in some parts of Belgium when England was at war with Germany", asked the speaker amidst cries of "shame, shame."

Continuing the speaker said the demand of the peasants for an enquiry was just and must be conceded by any civilised Government. It was not such a great crime on the part of the peasants that the whole majesty of the British Government should be brought to bear upon Bardoli in such a ruthless manner. Commenting upon the methods used by the officers he said an immediate enquiry must be instituted and announced that Messrs. Husseinbhai Lalji, Dr. Gilder, Rao Saheb Naik and B. G. Kher had agreed to join his Committee which would commence investigations.

"I can say that the people of Bardoli have acquitted themselves in a manner which reminds me of the highest traditions of sacrifice and patriotism ever known either in the history of India or

(Continued on next page.)

EX-MINISTER RUNS AMOK

BLOODY SCENES IN YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENT

ONE DEPUTY SHOT DEAD

LONDON, June 20.

Budapest. A message from Belgrade states that a Deputy has been killed, and two Deputies seriously injured in the course of a tumult in Yugoslav Parliament. Ex-Minister Racie fired several revolver shots in the direction of the Group led by Stephen Raditch, Leader of the Peasants Party,, whose nephew Paul Raditch was killed.—Racie has been arrested.—Reuter.

VIENNA ACADEMY HONOURS SIR J. C. BOSE

EMINENT DOCTORS' ADMIRATION

LONDON, June 19.

Vienna.—Sir Jagadish Bose delivered two lectures at he Vienna University which were attended by a distinguished audience. In a special lecture, eminent physiologists and doctors were afforded an opportunity of witnessing his new experimental methods of testing efficiency of new Indian drugs and reviving activity and animal heat. The audience gave loud expression to their admiration of demonstrations. Sir Jagadish Bose was elected Honorary Member of Vienna Academy of Sciences.—Reuter.

ADVANCE TRAVANCORE

FIRST LADY COUNCILLOR APPOINTED

TRIVANDRUM, June 19.

Among non-officials nominated to the Travancore Legislative Council is Mrs. Elizabeth Kuruvilla B.A. She is the first lady Councillor nominated to the Travancore Council. The new Council meets on 12th June.—A. P.

ATTACK ON BRITISH MESSENGER

CULPRITS TO BE DEALT WITH ADMINISTRATIVELY

LONDON, June 20.

Rome.—The Italian newspapers now give details of the attack on King's messenger. They state that the police have arrested six of the men conceded, and that the latter had no idea that the man they attacked was one of His British Majesty's messengers. They profusely apologised, and one of them wrote to the messenger, Captain Delafons, explaining that he was the father of a family and begging him not to pursue the matter. Capt. Delafons accordingly, has declined to prosecute. The police authorities stated that the culprits would be punished administratively.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE WITH BUTLER COMMITTEE

LEGAL ASPECT OF PRINCES' CASE

SIR. L. SCOTT'S BRIEF READY

LONDON, June 20.

All the material required for the legal side of the forthcoming conference in connection with the Butler Committee's Enquiry in London has now been received from the Indian Princes, and Sir Leslie Scott, on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, will definitely open the legal side of the Princes case on 16th July, on which occasion the Maharaja of Patiala (who is at present on the Continent where the Maharani is undergoing cure) will be present as the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes. Other Princes will not necessarily be present this stage. The Majority of the Princes have not yet arrived in England, and are not expected until September, when Sir Leslie Scott will address the Butler Committee on those aspects of the presents political system which the Princes desire to see amended.—Reuter.

NEW SPEAKER FOR THE COMMONS

CAPT FITZROY ELECTED

LONDON, June 20.

Captain Fitzroy, M.P., Deputy Chairman of the Committees, House of Commons, has been unanimously elected the Speaker of House of Commons—Reuter.

ROYAL HUNT CUP

PRIORY PARK WINS

LONDON, June 20

At Ascot to-day, the Royal Hunt Cup, run over seven furlongs and 166 yards, resulted as follows:

PRIORY PARK	1
ST. JEROME	2
KNIGHT OF GRAIL	3

The starting prices were as follows: 15 to 2 against Priory Park, 33 to 1 against St. Jerome, 25 to 1 against Knight of Grail.

Twenty-five ran. Won by three lengths. Halflength separated the second and the third.

Dark Lantern Second (Balding) and Caustic (Packham) were additional runners. Irish Romance did not run. Otherwise, the runners were identical with the probables.

On settling down, Golden Chalice led from St. Jerome, Invermark, Insight Second, Priory Park, and Birch Broom. At about half-way, St. Jerome led from Golden Chalice, Priory Park Knight of the Grail, Portland, Regalo and Trelaway. Shortly after, Priory Park assumed the command attended by Golden Chalice St. Jerome and Knight of the Grail. Priory Park, increasing the lead, won easily. Golden Chalice was the fourth and Master Dabber the last.—Reuter's Special.

Lahore, June 19.—The Punjab Crime Report for the month of April 1928, shows that the month has been a heavy one for the police in many respects. From April 1 there have been inauguarated changes in organisation the effects of which will be far reaching.—A. P.

BENGAL DETENUS AND LABOUR

DEPUTATION VISITS LORD BIRKENHEAD

"SATISFACTORY" INTERVIEW.

FURTHER REPRESENTATIONS TO BE MADE

LONDON, June 19.

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party, it was stated that a deputation waited on Lord Birkenhead urging that the Bengal detenus should be released or at least put on their trial. The deputation reported that the interview was fairly satisfactory and since the last interview the number of prisoners had been reduced to eight. It was decided to make further representations in due course.—Reuter.

FRUITLESS SEARCH AFTER "ITALIA"

TASK OF LOCATING GENERAL NOBILE

SCIENTIFIC MEASURES TO ADOPTED

AMUNDSEN'S WHEREABOUTS NOT KNOWN.

LONDON, June 20.

Rome.—The following official communique has been issued:—

"In view of the failures of airmen Larsen Holm and Major Maddalena, the Commander of Cita Di Miland has recognised the necessity of special measures to locate General Nobile. The reports of the airmen stress the difficulty of detecting the men or the tent in hummocky ice, on which the sun is shining brilliantly, giving the illusion of great visibility which the shadow falsified. Therefore, chemicals emitting columns of smoke will be dropped by aeroplanes in the neighbourhood of General Nobile's supposed whereabouts, and he will utilise these to guide the airmen. Two student members of the Alpine Club accompanied by two Alpinists, last evening left Steam sealer Braganza for Northeast Land. Another expedition which left Braganza on 13th June has returned.

"Besides the seaplane "Upland", Major Penso in Dornier aeroplane has arrived at Kingsbay. Steamer Hobby is proceeding to Norway to carry out the previous contract".—Reuter.

NOTHING HEARD OF CAPT. AMUNDSEN

SWEDISH RELIEF EXPEDITION

LONDON, June 20.

Stockholm.—At ten this morning, nothing had been heard of Captain Amundsen who left Tromsoe forty-two hours ago, on the French seaplane piloted by the French aviator Major Guilbaud for Northeastland in Spitzbergen to seek General Nobile. The Swedish seaplane "Upland" arrived at Kingsbay at midnight, and is departing immediately for Amsterdam Island, where the Swedish steamer Tanja and Shackletons old ship "Quest" carrying another Swedish relief expedition consisting of three aeroplanes is due to-day.—Reuter.

IN SEARCH OF "ITALIA"

FURTHER UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS

LONDON, June 19.

Rome.—Further unsuccessful efforts by airmen to locate Gen. Nobile have been reported from the baseship "Citta di Milano." It says that directly Captain Rijser Larsen and Lieutenant Holm returned from their flight yesterday and learnt that General Nobile had seen their seaplanes they resolved to set out again in one machine but failed again to spot Gen. Nobile's red tent. Major Maddalena the Italian airman who only arrived at King's Bay last night in the seaplane "Savoia" from Italy departed early to-day in search of Gen. Nobile with a load of provisions and returned to King's Bay equally unsuccessful after six and half hours reconnoitring. A message has now been transmitted to Gen. Nobile directing him next time to guide the seaplanes course by wireless directly he sights it.—Reuter.

AMUNDSEN LEAVES FOR SPITZ BERGEN

LONDON, June 19.

Oslo.—There is still no news of the big French Latham seaplane piloted by Commandant Guilbaud with Captain Amundsen on board which left Tromsoe last evening apparently for Spitzbergen to participate in the search for the crew of the "Italia" but there is no anxiety as it is believed she is heading direct to spot where stranded explorers are believed to be.—Reuter.

THE CHINESE CAPITAL

DIRECTORATE OF POSTS TO GO TO SHANGHAI

LONDON, June 19.

Shanghai.—The Nationalists are finding the removal of the Directorate General of Posts from Peking to Nanking at present impracticable. The Directorate will take its quarters at Shanghai. It is noteworthy that the Nationalist Government for all intents is now located in the International French Settlements at Shanghai where all Nationalist officials reside to transact business. Nanking is chiefly used for meetings of the political council to endorse decisions of Shanghai. The Nationalists require enormous sums for reconstruction and development and it is expected they will turn to the customs duties as the quickest means.—Reuter.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION FORBIDDEN IN SPAIN

HANDS OFF PETROLEUM MONOPOLY

LONDON, June 19.

Madrid.—A decree has forbidden all political discussion or propaganda by private organisation. The Government has threatened to suppress all newspapers opposing the Spanish petroleum monopoly.

(Note:—Message dated Madrid 27th March stated that the Cabinet had adopted the report of the Commission charged with valuing the petroleum refineries belonging to the Standard Oil Company taken over by Government monopoly which valuers assessed at twenty million pesetas. The Standard Oil Company's request for compensation for ending their trade had been rejected).—Reuter.

Ootacamund, June 19.—According to a tentative programme the Commander-in-Chief will arrive here from Mysore on June 25 and stay at Government House as the guest of the Governor and Lady Goschen until July 30.—A. P.

PYCARA HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

THREE SCHEMES SUBMITTED TO GOVT

MADRAS, June 19.

The Madras Government has issued a statement reviewing the Chief Engineer's reports on the Pycara Hydro Electric Scheme. Three schemes have been submitted to the Government of which the first two are for the electrification of a certain section of the South Indian Railway over varying periods and for the transmission of power to Madura, Trichinopoly and Dindiga. The third scheme is for transmission of power to Coimbatore and the Nilgiris. The South Indian Railway are in favour of a restricted electrified programme and the Railway Board have referred the programme to their engineers whose report is awaited. Government contemplate the immediate construction of certain preparatory works common to all the schemes. It is also their intention to prepare plans for a comprehensive electric power generation and transmission system embracing the whole presidency and which will gradually be developed as funds become available.—A. P.

CONDITION OF ROADS IN MYSORE

BANGALORE, June 19.

Giving details about the condition of roads for wheeled traffic in the State Mr. Balasundaram, the second member, stated to-day in the Mysore Legislative Council that of a total of 289 roads, 3369 miles were metalled 2268 unmetalled with 2061 and 3569 miles respectively under provincial and local boards management. The total quantity of petrol consumed was about 700,000 gallons during the year. The major roads were fairly good.

Asked whether the Indian Roads Committee had called for statistics on the Mysore roads he stated that the Government had no idea about the Committee's programme of work except what they knew from newspaper accounts.—A. P.

BOMBAY CAUSES ANXIETY

TASK BEFORE THE GOVT. OF INDIA

BARDOLI AND MILL STRIKE

The Simla Correspondent of the Englishman writes:—

With anxious interest, but more or less with folded hands, the Government of India watching serious developments that have arisen simultaneously in four provinces. They have occurred at a time when, normally, peaceful conditions prevail throughout the land, and when the country should have had a period of quiet in which to think dispassionately over the Simon Commission controversy and make up its mind thoughtfully in time fo the return of Sir John Simon and his colleagues.

Bombay has been in the grip of a senseless strike in which the local Government has played, as far as it could, a pacific part and kept the peace with the exercise of the minimum dislpay of force. But in Bardoli the Bombay Government has been faced with a challenge to its authority. There are two ways of looking at Bombay's problem and Simla seems to be rent between them. Should the strike be allowed to spend itself by sheer force of economic pressure, or should there be some active participation by the Government in bringing about a settlement. So far, there is indecision on the point, and the Government now feels that its delay in pushing through its Trades Disputes Bill is a serious handicap, in that there is constitutionally no proper machinery to deal with the situation.

BARDOLI ISSUE.

As for Bardoli, the issue again is: Should the crisis be constructed as a challenge to law and authority and, therefore, not open to negotiation till this threat is withdrawn? If so, bitterness is deepend and the fight prolonged.

As regards Bengal, the strike situation has been causing serious concern to the Government of India and to the Railway authorities, but Simla seems to be satisfied with the way the position has been handled in Calcutta and elsewhere.

While Bengal and Bombay have been in the throes of more or less economic and industrial conflicts, the Punjab and United Provinces have precipitated political fights of considerable import.

Many people feel that the Punjab Government need not have gone to the length of giving excessive assurances for the future in meeting a Press attack on their honesty and fair play, with the result that the Punjab, formerly anxious for full co-operation with the Simon Commission, is becoming an advocate of discriminate co-operation.

U. P. CRISIS.

Lastly there is the Ministerial crisis in the United Provinces. The Governor of the United Provinces was undoubtedly embarrassed by the attitude of his Ministers and felt obliged to call for their resignations as they had refused to prepare a memorandum for the Simon Commission. But the correspondence that has been published suggests that, constitutionally, the Minister had some ground for the attitude they had taken up. The new Ministers are probably the best the Governor could have chosen in the circumstances, but the manner of their selection, has given a handle to the Opposition in criticising the Governor's action. His Excellency may find consolation in the fact that one of the Ministers, Raja Jagannath Bax Singh, who voted against the Simon Commission, now been converted to the opposite view; but against this there will be two more votes for the boycott section from the outgoing Ministers who are joining Mr. Chintamani's party.

Thus the Government of India, in reviewing provincial events, is undergoing unusual strain in keeping itself informed of developments in four provinces and in trying to assets them and suggest measures of relief from the present tension.

37 LAKHS FOR UNIVERSITY

WILL OFFER OF SIR A. CHETTY BE ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT?

MADRAS, June 19.

A message from Cotacamund says that Sir Annamalai Chetty's offer of twenty lakhs in cash and seventeen lakhs worth of property for the founding of a university at Chidambaram is being considered by Government who are likely to accept the offer in which case a bill in that connection will be introduced in the Council.—A. P.

SPECIAL WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

DEPRESSION OVER SOUTH BENGAL PERSISTS

POONA, June 20.

The following is the special weekly weather report. The Arabian Sea monsoon was normally active on the first day but was feeble during the rest of the week. The depression which formed over south Bengal on 15th persisted there for four days and filled up on the 19th. It gave extensive and locally heavy rain in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa between the 13th and 18th. Cox's Bazaar had six inches and Chittagong five on the 13th, Naya Dumka four on the 14th, Burdwan had ten inches on the sixteenth, and Ranchi five and Hazaribagh six on the 18th. The Bay current was vigorous in lower Burma on the first five days, but weakened on the last day. Tavoy had seven on the 15th and Bassein seven and Kyaukpyu 9 on the 16th.—A. P.

DEPUTATION TO MAHATMAJI.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

of the world" concluded the speaker amidst applause.

GIVE UP PRESTIGE.

Dr. Deshmukh in the course of his short speech said that although he and the speaker of the evening were opponents for a long time, the crisis brought about by the Bardoli Satyagraha movement both from the Presidency and national point of view was so great that they had stood on a common platform (applause). Mr. Munshi was a disillusioned constitutionalist to-day. The speaker had no illusions on that subject and so it was that he was seen on the same platform as that of Mr. Munshi (renewed laughter).

Honestly he said he did not understand the Government. There was no civility left in the civil administration. The Bardoli people appeal for an Enquiry and the Government send Pathans. The military expenditure and all the pomp and luxury of the State was maintained by the agriculturists and their modest demand was not conceded.

Continuing he said:—"The Pathans behaved in a examplary way. Why then were they replaced? If they were replaced on account of the wishes of the people, why not then start an Enquiry in accordance with the wishes of the people?.

Talking about prestige he said: "The people who were carrying on the agitation felt well" realised what Dean Swift has said long time ago it is a well authenticated fact that. Two men armed Cap-a-Pie had beaten a man in shirt sleeves. The man in shirt sleeves was the Bardoli peasant, the armed men were the Government.

Continuing the chairman referred to the enquiry granted in England regarding allegations made against the London police in the Savidge case. If the Government of Bombay had acceded to the wishes of the people in the same spirit as it was done in England instead of upholding the so-called prestige the situation which now faced it would not have arisen.

In conclusion he said:

Mr. Munshi now had taken a part in this agitation. He will now actively follow it up to its Logical Conclusion

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

ANOTHER M. L. C. RESIGNS

MR. GINWALA'S SUPPORT TO BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the accompaying letter in your next issue of the paper and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALA.

Bombay, June 20.

20th June, 1928.

From,

F. J. Ginwala, Esqr., M.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Bombay.

To,

The Secretary,
Bombay Legislative Council,
Council Hall, Poona.

Dear Sir,—I have been carefully and anxiously watching the situation that has arisen out of the Government's attitude of pressing on the revision of Land Assessment at Bardoli and recovering the same by means of coercive methods which would not give credit to any Government. I expected that after the letters which passed between my colleagues in the Council, Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Balubhai T. Desai, Jairamdas Doulatram and K. M. Munshi and His Excellency on the subject of revision of the land assessment, Government would be inclined to accept the very modest proposal for a re-inquiry on the question of the revision of Assessment in Bardoli; but the Government, instead of yielding to this very reasonable request of the people of Bardoli, have thought it fit to start repression in Bardoli and coerce the people into submission by various questionable methods which have already been exposed in the press and on the platform.

After the withdrawal of the Pathans, the Government have imported 4 Special Magistrates and 280 Police men to terrorise the people. If His Excellency says that Government is very generous to the people of Bardoli on the question of the revision of the assessment, I submit, nothing would be lost by agreeing to a re-inquiry into the question of revision of the assessment. Instead of the prestige of the Government being lowered it will be enhanced. The attitude of the Government has been unreasonable from the very beginning and Government have flouted the two previous resolutions of the Council passed in March 1924 and March 1927 on the subject of revision of assessment and have pressed on with the work of the revision and recovery of the assessment. The first protest was raised by the people of Alibag on the subject of revision of the assessment and recovery of the enhanced assessment and I brought a resolution in the Council against such recovery in July 1927, but owing to the policy of the Government in not allotting sufficient time for private business and the desire of the Gujarat members to go back to Gujarat owing to the floods the same could not be reached. In October last I brought in another resolution on the subject of revision of settlement in Alibag, Bardoli and Chaurasi but it also met the same fate and could not be reached as a Member for Government, the Hon. Mr. Rieu declined to give a priority for the said resolution.

Government had, however, sufficient warning that the revised assessment was excessive and was opposed by the people. Government have been further unreasonable in proceeding with the work of revision of the assessment before the report of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee was duly considered by the Council and before the bill for amending the provisions of the Land Revenue Code was drafted after consulting the non-official members of the Council. If after exhausting all possible constitutional methods for bringing pressure on Government the people of Bardoli have declined to pay the said enhanced assessment, they are perfectly justified in doing so and Government cannot reasonably charge them for coercing the Government to give up its just claim for recovering the assessment. It is not the people of Bardoli who are coercing the Government but the Government who are coercing the people to pay the unjust taxes.

I fully agree with the views of my colleagues Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Balubhai T. Desai, Jairamdas Doulatram and K. M. Munshi, expressed in their several letters addressed to His Excellency. Since the Government have declined to accept this modest demand for re-inquiry and are pursuing coercive methods to terrorise and frighten the people of Bardoli, I have no alternative but to tender my resignation on the Council and take the sense of the voters of my constituency as to whether the Government is right in following the present policy against the agriculturists of Bardoli, by seeking re-election.

I, therefore, tender herewith my resignation as a member on the Council from Bombay North.—Yours, truly,

F. J. GINWALLA.

TO EXPLAIN BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

DELHI "TEJ'S" VENTURE (FROM DIRECTOR "TEJ").

DELHI, June 20.

In order to bring home to the masses of Northern India the true importance and significance of Bardoli Satyagrah the Daily "Tej" Delhi has decided to publish a special Bardoli number. The said number will be out in the 1st week of July. The Editor of the "Tej" has proceeded to Bardoli to study things on the spot.

INDIAN OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM

YOUTHS' RECEPTION

Members of the Bombay Students' Brotrerhood and the Bombay Youth League are earnestly requested to muster strong at the Ballard Pier to-morrow (Friday) morning at 8 (S.T.) to give a fitting welcome to the Indian Olymphic Hockey Team which returns to India after achieving glorious sucesses in the West.

All the youths of the city are also cordially invited to attend the Civil Welcome to be accorded to the Team at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall to-morrow (Friday) evening after the hockey match at 8 p.m. (S.T.) when the Mayor of Bombay will preside and amongst those who will address the gathering wil be Sir Reginald Ford, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and the Hon. Sir Pheroze C. Sethna.

Special arrangement is being made for the ladies.

RATHA JATRA PROCESSION

PEACEFUL CELEBRATIONS

NEW DELHI, June 19.

The Ratha Jatra procession passed through the main streets of Delhi peacefully to-day under a strong police escort mounted sowars leading the procession. Police guards and police volunteer corps were posted at important places and even over the roofs of some houses. The celebrations were continued till midnight.—A. P.

INDIAN WOMEN AND POLITICAL REFORMS

SOLICITUDE OF ENGLISH WOMEN

LONDON, June 20.

The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship in the memorandum mentioned in the message of June 18 points out that organised women of England are most anxious with regard to the well being of Indian women and possible effect of changes in method of Government "upon generally acknowledged evils of their lot such as illiteracy, early marriage, high infantile and maternal death-rate, bad housing and sanitation perpetual seclusion etc. We do not wish in anyway to prejudge these questions or suggest that grant of further self-governing powers to India will retard reforms. The truth may be just the opposite but we regard it as immensely important that these special aspects of Indian life which by their nature are difficult to investigate should not be obscured behind political and constitutional issues which form the Commissions immediate task."—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES RULE QUIET

CALCUTTA, June 20

In the share market to-day, jutes ruled quiet with hardly any change in the quotations generally. Transactions, however, were practically limited to low-priced shares, in the absence of any considerable demand for the higher denominations. Coals presented a stagnant market owing to lack of support. In teas the volume of business was small, and prices showed no alteration. In the miscellaneous section, iron and steel issues were steady on fair support. Titaghur Paper ord. were in request at advancing rates. Government securities were steady with little doing. The folowing were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half per cent Government paper 75|9, four per cent loan 1960|70 88|8, five per cent war loan 1929|47 100|6, six per cent U. P. bonds 1926|41 104|8.

Banks:—Central Bank 26|4.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar River 75, Darjeeling Himalayan pref. 98, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 99.

Jutes:—Albion ord. 520, Auckland ord. 402, Barnagore ord. 313, Belvedere ord. 727, Caledonian ord. 859|8, Cheviot 383, Clive 50, Dalhousie ord 618, Delta 690, Howrah 65|12, Hukumchand ord. 25|3, pref. 108, Kamarhatti 666|8, Kamarhatty 860|8, Lawrence 794, Lansdowne 335|8, National 34|12, Presidency 13, Waverley 8|6.

Coals:—Nazira 9|8, Union 19|7.

Teas:—Bishnauth 35, Hatnikhira 26|4, Hasimara 46, Loobah 11|8, New Chumta 50, Sungma 13, Seajuli 41.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 10, Burma Finance and Mining 8|10, Benares Electric 2|4 prem., Dacca Electric 18|4, Bengal Iron 16|14, Indian Standard Wagon pref. 86|8, Indian Iron and Steel 18|12. Associated Hotels of India ord. 8|8, B. I. Corporation ord. 3|14, Titaghur Paper ord. 8|12, Midnapore Zemindary 129, Champaran Sugar 11|4 Crew and Co. 101|8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven eigths pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty nine thirty-seconds pence.—A. P.

BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY

The Bharat Insurance Company of Lahore which was started about 32 years ago, to-day occupies a leading position amongst the Indian insurance companies. The position occupied by this purely Indian concern is a standing example of what a concern under entire Indian management can do, if business is carried on, on popular lines. The Company has maintained a high standard in writing new business which amounted to about a lac and a quarter at the end of 1926, the figure not being reached by any Indian Company of the same age. The policies issued by this Company have got manifold advantages and from the results achieved so far it may look forward to the future with confidence and to an extension of the same support which the institution has experienced in the past.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENCY DEPT.'S ACCOUNTS.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 15 June.

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation	1.79.33.96
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	95.73.73
Gold coin & bullion	29.76.37
Silver bullion under coinage	3.48.10
Securities (purchase price)	
In India	42.11.09
In England	4.21.67
Internal Bills of Exchange ...	4.00.00

MEAD'S 1000 RUNS OF THE SEASON

TURNER'S DEADLY BOWLING

COUNTY CRICKET SURPRISES

LONDON, June 19.

The following are the results of first-class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Gloucestershire Versus Chamridge University:—Gloucestershire on by six wickets. Cambridge University 182 and 165. (Longrigg 65 Parker 6 for 63 Mills 4 for 57.) Gloucestershire 213 and 136 for 4.

Essex Versus Surrey: Surrey won by an innings and 149 runs. Surrey 506 for 4 declared. Essex 220 and 137. (Fender 5 for 44 Shepherd 3 for 6).

Derbyshire Versus Northants:—Derbyshire won by an innings and 50 runs. Derbyshire 373. Northants 136 followed on 187. (Woolley 58).

Yorkshire Versus Leicestershire:—Yorkshire won by an innings and 28 runs. Leicester 142 and 121. (Rhodes 4 for 32 Turner 3 for 3). Yorkshire 291.

Minor Counties versus West Indies:—Minor Counties won by 42 runs. West Indies 289 and 103. (Hazelton 6 for 45) Minor Counties 108 followed on 326.

Lancashire Versus Notts: Lancashire won on first innings. Lancashire 428 for 9 declared. (Hopwood 66) Notts 302 and 10 for no loss. Play was abandoned owing to rain.

England versus (Test Trial) at Lord's. The Rest 307 and 195 for 7 wickets (Jardine 74 not out). England 423 for 6 wickets declared (Tyldesley 160, Nichols four wickets for 105 runs).

The following are further results in county cricket matches which began on Saturday.

Warwickshire versus Worcestershire at Birmingham:—Worcester 312 and 112 for 3 wickets. Warwick 402 for 8 wickets declared (Bates 200 Parsons 53) Warwick won on first innings.

Sussex versus Hampshire at Horsham. Sussex won on first innings. Hampshire 199 and 214 for 6 wickets declared (Mead 75 Brown 67 not out) Sussex 232 and 55 for one wicket.

DETAILS.

A sticky wicket enabled the Minor Counties to inflict their second defeat on the West Indies who were all at sea under unusual conditions. Northants similarly failed in spite of Woolley who put on 58 in two hours and 45 minutes hitting 6 fours. Tate's younger brother for Derbyshire took his first county wicket and his final analysis was 2 wickets for 9 runs. Duleepsinghji was cleverly caught by Wedel off Parker for 23. Longrigg for Cambridge University was at wickets for 3 hours making his 65. The last eight wickets of the Cambridge University fell for 59 runs. Glouscester got the score of 105 runs necessary to win in 85 out of 105 available minutes for play. The New Zealand hitter Dacre put on a useful 44 for his side.

Against Fender's bowling Essex made sorry figures. Sussex, however, defied Hosie's men. Hosie made 23. Mead completed his 1,000 runs of the season. He was at the wickets for two and a quarter hours Brown who was suffering from a strained back played a plucky game for 2 hours and 10 minutes during which he hit 12 boundaries. Bates scored the highest of his career in an innings which was devoid of chances and contained 21 fours. His stay at wickets lasted 5 and a quarter hours. Parson's 53 included 7 boundaries.—Reuter's Special Service.

LATE SIR A. MUDDIMAN

BENARES MUNICIPALITY'S CONDOLENCE

BENARES, June 19.

The "Aj", expressing sorrow at the sudden death of Sir Alexander Muddiman, Governor of the United Provinces, says he was a gentle, courteous and able man.

An ordinary meeting of the Benares Municipal Board convened for yesterday evening was adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir Alexander Muddiman after the condolence resolution had been passed.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S REGRET

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has sent a telegram to His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces expressing his deepest sympathy on the sudden death of His Excellency Sir Alexander Muddiman."

FRIENDSHIPS' EVENTFUL JOURNEY

MEASURES TO AVOID LIONISING BY CROWDS

THE JOY OF SIGHTING LAND

LONDON, June 19.

The aeroplane "Friendship" has arrived at Southampton.—Reuter.

Later.—On arrival in London, the "Friendship" fliers were quickly shepherded to the interior of a hotel to avoid lionising by crowds. Miss Earhart who was still in her flying garb, chatted with animation to a representative of Reuter. The latter inquired what the first exclamation in the seaplane was when land was sighted. "Gordon was eating a sandwich, and he threw it away. He did not say anything." He just did not have to," she responded.—Reuter's Special.

SMILING ATLANTIC FLIERS

THRILLING FLIGHT THROUGH FOG AND RAIN

LONDON, June 18.

The "Friendship" fliers are little worse for their great adventure. They describe the crossing as uneventful. Radiant smiles greeted the representative of Reuter visiting the Atlantic fliers. Miss Earhart did not conceal her satisfaction at regaining 'terra firma' and referred to the impossibility of getting wireless communication en route. Stultz said they had a thrilling flight most of the way battling with bad weather fog and rain. He was very much gratified at covering the journey in the excellent time of twenty-two hours. It transpires that Miss Earhart took turns with Stultz in piloting the machine.—Reuter.

TO ENTERTAIN OR NOT TO ENTERTAIN

DOCTORS' DILEMMA IN CALCUTTA CORPORATION

CALCUTTA, June 19

There is an element of comedy in the question whether or not the entertainment of members of the Far Eastern Association on tropical medicine and of the Doctors of the League of Nations at the Pulta Water Works comes under the definition "an event of national importance" which the Calcutta Corporation will shortly be asked to consider. At the 7th Congress of the Far Eastern Association on Tropical Medicine held at Calcutta in December last some members expressed a desire to visit the Pulta Water Works. Arrangements were made and about 80 delegates visited Pulta on December 10 and refreshments were provided for them at a cost of Rs. 106-5-9. On January 22, the doctors of the League of Nations also visited Pulta and Rs. 37-9 was spent for refreshments. Both the items of expenditure were incurred in anticipation of sanction.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT'S REMARKS.

The Chief Accountant reports: "In my opinion the cost is not payable out of the Corporation funds. If it be considered, however, that the entertainment given to these gentlemen on the occasion of their visits to Pulta was an event of national importance and public ceremony the expenditure may come within the purview of Section 47 (XV) of the Act. In that case the sanction of the Corporation will be necessary"

The Law Officer's opinion is: "If the Corporation consider that the visit of those delegates will be an event of national importance they can sanction the cost.—A. P.

INDIANS FOR SANDHURST

3 CANDIDATES SELECTED

SIMLA, June 19.

The following three candidates have been selected for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to attend the course commencing on 31st August 1928:—1. Rustom Manekji Bilimoria son of Manekji Rustomji Bilimoria, Solicitor, Bombay. 2. Udey Chand Dubey, son of Pandit Ram Chandra Dubey, Governor of Srinagar, Jamu and Kashmir State and 3. Balraj Krishna Kapur, son of Captain Rai Bahadur Maharaj Krishna Kapur, Medical Practitioner and Chairman of Public Health Sub-Committee, Lahore Municipality.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wild lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

MILL STRIKE TO END SOON?

NEGOTIATION PROCEEDING SMOOTHLY

CONFLICTING REPORTS

The strike leaders are hopeful that the mill strike will come to an end in a week or two. The Joint Strike Committee has opened 14 centres to distribute grain to the strikers, and on Tuesday "dal" and rice to the tune of Rs. 12,000 were distributed to last them for a week. The strike leaders now realise that there are more strikers in Bombay than they estimated before. They used to give out in their speeches that hardly thirty to forty thousand strikers were in Bombay and others numbering about a lac had left for their villages. The leaders are at their wits' end now, as the number of strikers coming for relief exceed 80,000 with a small amount of money at their disposal. They find it now difficult to give relief till the end of August as they had anticipated. At the rate relief is given now they think that they would not pull on beyond two weeks with the money in their hands.

OPTIMISM V. PESSIMISM.

At the meeting of the strikers held at Damoder Thakersey Hall on Wednesday Mr. S. S. Mirajkar struck an optimistic note, and said the negotiations between the representatives of the Strike Committee and the mill-owners were going on smoothly. He expressed the hope that the strike would end in a week or two.

Mr. R. S. Nimbker, however, took a pessimistic view and said that the weekly meetings of the mill-owners and the Strike Committee was a ruse on the part of the mill-owners to prolong and drag on the conversations till the funds available for relief were completely exhausted. The strikers would be confronted then with the choice of either going to work unconditionally or, in the alternative, face starvation. Mr. Nimbker enquired of the workmen if the funds for relief were exhausted they would go to work or prefer to starve? The men gave an emphatic reply that they would starve, but never go to work.

MILL-OWNERS' "TACTICS."

He then referred to tactics of the mill-owners to divide the workers and said the wages of the spinners were increased, and those of the weavers decreased. He, therefore, urged the strikers not to make a breach in their unity.

Mr. Mirajkar then referred to the fate of the resolution of Dr. Choksy which was referred to a Committee by the Municipal Corporation. He pointed out that the Committee had referred the matter for counsel's opinion whether Municipal funds could be utilised for the relief of strikers' families. This, he said, was a trick to shirk their obligations and advised the workers to send their own representatives in the Municipal Corporation at the next elections.

WORKERS' "FIRST SUCCESS."

Mr. Jhabvala said the mill-owners and the mill managers were acting in a high-handed way towards the workers. The mill-owners had lately framed rules for the guidance of the workers. This was the first success of the workers and he hoped they would get success in regard to the other seventeen demands also.

STRIKERS' RELIEF FUND

APPEAL TO BOMBAY CITIZENS

The Joint Mill Strike Committee has appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. N. M. Joshi, R. S. Asavle, Syed Munawar, F. J. Ginwala, A. A. Alwe, B. F. Bradley, S. V. Ghate, S. S. Mirajkar, Lalji Pendse and R. S. Nimbkar for collecting funds for the relief of the mill-workers. This Committee met in the Servants of India Society's Hall on the 18th instant, and it was decided to start collection work from to-day (Thursday). The members of the said Sub-Committee with a few volunteers will proceed from the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, making collections from shop to shop, in the direction of Byculla. Only the abovementioned persons are authorised by the Joint Mill Strike Committee to collect funds on its behalf.

Tickets of denominations of 4 annas, 8 annas, Re. 1 and Rs. 5 will be issued and receipts for higher amounts will be passed by one of the members of the Committee under the Secretaries' signatures. The public are requested to help the starving mill-hands by giving liberal donations.

TROUBLE BREWING AT KHARAGPUR

UNION'S DEMANDS FORMULATED

(From a Correspondent.)

KHARAGPUR, June 17.

Mr. Mukunda Lall Sirear, the President of the B. N. Railway Workers' Union, arrived here on Friday and presided over the District Council meeting held in the same evening at the Union Office, Kharida. The meeting was fully representative having the voice of all the sections of workshops at Kharagpur and after a prolonged discussion for more than three hours, five resolutions were unanimously passed and recommended to be placed at the general meeting to be held this evening for further consideration and final adoption. The resolutions deal with the minimum demands for the restoration of the retrenched men and women, general increase by 25 per cent., revision of grades, minimum pay to be fixed at Rs. 30, per month or Re. 1-4 per day, provision of quarters, recognition of the Workers' Union, exemption from payment of conservancy cess deducted from the pay every month of those residing outside the Kharagpur Settlement, grievances of the Ticket Collectors and Office Peons, sympathy with the strikers and locked-out men at Lillooah, Jamshedpur and Bombay and protest against the retrenchment that is being effected in S. I. Railway Workshops at Negapatam. It is possible that there may be a strike here if the Lillooah and Negapatam disputes are not settled immediately and the minimum demands of Kharagpurians are not fulfilled by the end of this month.

STRIKE AND MOSCOW MONEY

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, June 19.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons Earl Winterton said that information showed that various sums of money had been sent to the Indian Railway strikers from organisations outside, the most important being 7,000 roubles received from the Red International Labour Unions. —Reuter.

SPEAKER WHITLEY RETIRES

LEADERS' TRIBUTE

THANKS OF HOUSE OF COMMONS

LONDON, June 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin moved a resolution which was unanimously adopted tendering by the House of Commons thanks to Mr. Whitley on the occasion of his retirement from the speakership. Paying tribute to Mr. Whitley's wide humanity, Mr. Baldwin emphasised his special interest in the Empire Parliamentary Association. Mr. Baldwin was convinced that the hospitality of the Speaker extended to Dominions' Legislators, and it had been one of their very treasured recollections when they returned home

Messrs. Ramsay Macdonald, Lloyd George, T. P. O'Connor and Saklatvala joined in the tribute.

Mr. Whitley eloquently retuned thanks.

The House then adopted a resolution praying to His Majesty to confer a signal mark of honour at the House's expense.

"A VERY FINE GENTLEMAN."

Mr. Saklatvala said that he realised that he was one of the least important and obscure members of the House, but circumstances had rendered his position peculiar. He declared that he not only enjoyed perfect impartiality and protection at the Speaker's hands, but whenever the Speaker turned him down, his informative advice was even more valuable than the opportunity of speaking. He could say without exaggeration, and very sincerely, that his friends and countrymen from India, who had come in contact with the Speaker through the Parliamentary Association, invariably departed with the impression that the Speaker was a very fine gentleman of Britain.—Reuter.

FURTHER RELEASES OF RUBBER

MALAYA PLANTERS DECIDE NOT TO URGE

LONDON, June 19.

Singapore.—The Planters' Association of Malaya has decided not to urge further releases of rubber.—Reuter's Special.

DISCOVERY AT HOUDEN GAIMERIES

LONDON, June 19.

Brussels.—It is reported that petroleum wells have been discovered at Houdengaimeries, Hainaut. The first sounding to a depth of hundred feet yielded oozings of decided petrolific character.—Reuter Special.

N. W. RAILWAY

PROPOSED EXTENSION

SIMLA, June 19.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the North Western Railway of the following railway lines on the broad gauge, an aggregate distance of about 162 miles:—1, a loop line from Mehrabpur to Pad Idan via Tharushah, 2 a loop line from Nawabshah to Tando Adam via Bakraud and Hala and 3 a chord line between Tharushah and Sakrani.—A. P.

SHORT TIME AND CURTAILED PRODUCTION

PLEA FOR AMERICAN SECTIONS REVERSAL

MASTOR COTTON SPINNERS RECOMMENDATION

LONDON, June 19.

The Federation of Master Cotton spinners has recommended that the American yarns spinning section should revert to organised short time working and curtail production by fifty per cent. The ballot will be taken immediately. The Federation will ask the vote of owners of at least ninety per cent instead of the usual eighty per cent of spindles in favour of the recommendation before the scheme is applied. The new policy, if approved, will begin from 2nd July.—Reuter's Special.

SIND MUSLIM POLITICAL CONFERENCE

TO MEET AT KARACHI ON 7TH JULY

A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the Sind Muslim Political Conference was held on Saturday, the 16th instant at the Kothi of Seth Haji Abdullah Harcon, Karachi.

The following are among the resolutions passed:—

(1) This meeting re-affirms the resolution passed at a meeting of Mussalmans on the 20th May,

"A Political Conference of the Sind Mussalmans be held with a view to discuss and express the considered opinion of the Sind Mussalman community on all the present-day political problems affecting the Muslim community and the country as a whole, including the question of the proposed Land Alienation Bill and the Sind separation, form of the electorates, and the whole question of Reforms in the Government of India.

(2) That the Conference be held at Karachi on the 7th and 8th of July 1928 at Khaliqdina Hall.

SEPARATION WILL INJURE ECONOMIC PROGRESS

BOMBAY SINDHI ASSOCIATIONS' VIEWS

(From a Correspondent.)

A meeting of the Bombay Sindhi Association was held a few days ago at Malharbai Hall Sindhi Dharmsala. Seth Naraindas Assanwal presided. Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram was one of those who spoke in support of the following resolutions:—

(1) The Bombay Sindhi Association strongly condemns the proposed Sindh Land Alienation Bill, which is based upon the pernicious principle of communalism. This Association is of opinion that Hindus have as much right to adopt the agricultural occupation as the Muslims and therefore no distinction should be created between Hindu landholders an agriculturists and Muslim landholders and agriculturists. The Association is also of opinion that sufficient time should be allowed by Government to the Hindu community to submit detailed objections to the Bill and therefore time for receiving objections should be extended to December.

SEPARATION HARMFUL.

(2) This Association wishes to reiterate what is recognised by everybody in Sindh that the Sindh Hindus, whether belonging to commercial or any other occupation, are almost unanimously against the separation of Sindh. This Association is of the opinion that the separation of Sindh will not only result in extreme Hindu tension in Sindh but also lead to administrative inefficiency and seriously retard the economic and commercial progress of the Province as a whole. The Association is surprised and pained to find that though the Muslim spokesmen have openly stated that they demand the separation of Sindh as a "safeguard" against the oppression by Hindu majority of Muslim minority in other provinces, thus dividing India into two armed camps, Hindu India and Muslim India, some of the leaders of the country are entertaining the proposal as conducive to communal harmony. The Association, therefore, urges the leaders of the Congress and of the Hindu Mahasabha not to agree to this demand of the Muslim community.

The Association also resolved that the balance of Rs. 1,500 remaining with the Association collected at the time of Gujarat floods, should be utilised for helping the Satyagrahis in Bardoli Taluka.

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DEPORTEE'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

TWO CONSTABLES SEVERELY WOUNDED

GRIM STRUGGLE IN HOTEL

Desparate attempts for freedom were made by a Mahomedan deportee who was arrested on Tuesday night by two policemen at Frere Road. In the frantic struggle that took place between the prisoner and the policeman, both policemen sustained stab wounds one of them (No. 48/A) is said to have received as many as six incised wounds on his left arm while the other (No. 3096/A) escaped with one wound on his left hand. Both of them have been detained at the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

It appears that at about 9-30 p.m. on Tuesday night P. C. No. 3096/A in the course of his rounds came across Fakir Mahomed Ebrahim at Frere Road. The constable at once identified him as a returned deportee and arrested him. The assistance of P. C. 48/A was requisitioned and they were both escorting him to the police station.

EBRAHIM RECEIVES A KNIFE.

When they arrived in front of a hotel at the junction of Goa Street and Frere Road, Abdulla Firoze evidently a friend of Ebrahim is said to have suddenly come from behind and passed on a pen knife to the latter. Armed with the knife Ebrahim inflicted a stab wound on the left arm of P. C. 3096 and ran into the hotel. The two constables immediately chased him into the hotel when the accused stabbed P. C. 48/A several time before he was safely secured. The two constables were removed to the G. T. Hospital profusely bleeding where it was ascertained that one of them had received several incised wounds. Both were detained in the hospital for treatment.

FRIEND ALSO ARRESTED.

Abdulla Firoz was also arrested and both the accused were placed before Mr. M. S. Pandit, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday morning by Deputy Inspector Foster on whose application they were remanded into custody pending further investigations.

B. I. T. WATCHMAN FOUND DEAD

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED

Rambhujsing Devprasad, a watchman in the B. I. T. Camp at Sion, was found dead on Tuesday morning in the verandah of the Camp hospital. The police sent the body to the morgue for inquest where a post mortem examination was held by the Police Surgeon. The Police Surgeon in his report said that death was due to throttling. He was of opinion that some person had sat on his chest which also caused rupture of the spleen. The police enquiries are in progress.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 20th June, 1928, have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday the 27th instant on the same conditions as previously announced.

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF TELEGRAPH STAFF

RESULT OF REDUCTION

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The "Englishman" understands that the telegraph staff throughout India and Burma are considerably exercised over what is described as acute shortage of staff brought about by reduction following the Ryan Committees recommendation.—A. P.

ROYAL HUNT CUP

LONDON, June 19.

The following are alterations in the Royal Hunt Cup probables.—

Invermark (Robertson) Regalo (Kirby) Curialis (Weston) St. Jerome (A. Burns) Tuborg (Stephenson) Happy Ben (L. Read) Talop (Sirret) Moucheron (Magee) Irish Romance (Blank) Master Dabber (Freeman) Tabennite (Berry),

Omit Bark Lantern, Vanon, Voltern, Beauharnais, Caustic Sapor and Capture Him.

FAVOURITE TRELAWNEY BACKED.

In the final callover on Hunt Cup Trelawney favourite (elven to two offered six to one taken) was backed to win 18,000 sterling.—Reuter.

Rangoon, June 19th.—The following press communique has been issued:—The Tariff Board office will close in Rangoon on the afternoon of 25th June and reopen in Calcutta on 28th June at No. 1, Council House Street. Untill further notice all communications intended for the Board should be addressed to its Secretary at that address.—A. P.

Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by the Unrivalled astrologer of the East, Bharati Bhushan Prof. PRAKASARAO, Premier Astrologer of India who has nearly 100,000 clients living in India, America, Europe and Africa, etc. and author of several books on Astrology.

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INDIA'S DECLINE AND RESURGENCE

(Continued from page 6.)

The Indians did not neglect the body and the mind but required their full development so that "the spirituality of the race might rise upon a broad basis of the developed lower nature in man, the intelligent mental being." They, however, regard this lower members would find their truest as the beginning, the basis but not the whole possibility of man; this they called 'Avidya', 'Maya,' a life of ignorance and imperfection and sought to rise to the high spiritual life where those lower members would find their lowest and deepest significance and fulfilment.

TWO FUNDAMENTAL ASPECTS.

The purifying effect of suffering depends not on itself but on something behind, the power to see. When suffering awakens one to a sense of the imperfections of the lower nature and impels him to rise above it, then it purifies. The suffering and death of Jesus on the Cross and his resurrection is a beautiful symbol of the transformation of the lower life of ignorance and death into the immortal joy of spiritual life. The lower members, the body, the life, the mind have to be taken through the fired purification, of *tapasya* so that they may be transformed and transfigured and become the perfect channel of the spiritual divine life. This *tapasya* does not mean physical or mental suffering. Suffering in itself does not purify but has rather a degrading and demoratising effect. Refusal to take the lower life as the goal, to take the play of desires as the law of one's being, sincere and ardent aspiration to the higher spiritual life, faith in the divine, surrender to the divine *Shakti*—this is the *tapasya*, the crucifixion which alone will bring about the resurrection of man.

Thus, there are two fundamental aspects of Indian culture—one negative aspect regarding the lower natural life of the body, the life and the mind as Ignorance, as 'Avidya,' as 'Maya' which has to be transcended; the other positive aspect finding the true significance and fulfilment of this lower life in *Vidya*, in Knowledge, in the life of the spirit,—not a denial of the lower life but using it as a stepping stone to and raising it into the higher life, as the Isha Upanishad says: "He who knows That as both in one, the Knowledge (*Vidya*) and the Ignorance (*Avidya*), by the Ignorance, crosses beyond death and by the Knowledge enjoys Immortality." In its attempt to reach the highest truth and complete truth, the Indian mind often had to lay stress on extreme points and again make a synthesis. Thus, there has always been a tendency in the direction of Buddhism and Mayavad. But the negation of life was never the one undisputed governing idea of Indian culture. The early Vedic religion did not deny but laid a full emphasis on life. The Upanishads did not deny life, but held that the world is a manifestation of the Eternal or Brahman, all is Brahman, all is in the spirit and spirit is in all, the self-existent spirit has become all the creatures; life too is Brahman, the life-force is the very basis of our existence, the life-spirit *Vayu* is the manifest and evident and eternal, *pratakshyam* Brahma. But it affirmed that the present way of existence of man is not the highest or the whole; his outward mind and life are not all his being; to be fulfilled and perfect he has to grow out of his physical and mental ignorance into spiritual self-knowledge.

Buddhism arrived at a later stage and seized on one side of these ancient teachings to make a sharp spiritual and intellectual opposition between the impermanence of life and the permanence of the Eternal which brought to a head a gospel of the ascetic exaggeration. But the synthetic Hindu mind struggled against this negation and finally threw out Buddhism, though not without contracting an increased bias in that direction.

THEORY OF MAYA.

That bias came to its height in Shankara's theory of Maya which put its powerful imprint on the Indian mind and coinciding with a progressive decline in the full vitality of the race, did tend for a time to fix a pessimistic and negative view of terrestrial life and distort the larger Indian ideal. But his theory is not at all a necessary deduction from the great Vedantic authorities, the Upanishads, the Brahmasutras and the Gita, and was always combated by other Vedantic philosophies and religions which drew from them and from spiritual experience very different conclusions. At the present time, in spite of a temporary exaltation of Shankar's philosophy, the most vital movements of Indian thought and religion are moving again towards the synthesis of spiritualism and life which was an essential part of the ancient Indian ideal.

MISINTERPRETATION OF SHASHTRAS.

Another criticism lavelled against religion in India is that it gives sanction and support to evil customs and institutions which are eating into the vitals of our society. This, again, so far as there is any truth in the charge, is a feature of decadence. As long as there was full vitality in the Indian people, they used to discard all customs and habits which had become useless or harmful, and continually replace them by new ones according to the needs of their growth and development. The one guiding idea was to fully develop the natural life of the race as a preparation for the higher spiritual life—nothing was tolerated which in any way hampered this development. Indian thought considered that man was justified in satisfying his desires, since that was necessary for the expansion and growth of life, but not in obeying the dictates of desire as the law of his being; the *Shastra* should be taken as providing the true rule of action until this even was transcended by rising into the liberty and immortal *dharma* of the divine nature. As we learn from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata and other master-pieces of Indian literature, the aesthetic and hedonistic satisfactions of all kinds and grades were an important part of Indian culture and they were made instruments of spiritual culture. It was the *Shastra* which taught and guided the people how to make even the aesthetic and hedonistic being an aid to religion and spirituality. Thus the *Shastra*, containing the great wisdom of the seer-prophets, the rishis of India, were meant to be the guide of man on the spiritual path; but with the decadence of intellectual vigour, the people took the *Shastras* to be ends in themselves, and clung to the letter losing their true spirit and significance. At this time Sanskrit had ceased to be the spoken language and the great culture stored up in that tongue could not exercise its saving influence on the people; Brahmin priests began to recite Sanskrit *mantras* like parrots often without understanding even a syllable of what they uttered; and what the people lost in the true spirit of the culture and the *dharma*, they tried to make up by too many artificial rules and injunctions. In their anxiety to control and discipline the lower impulses of men and women, they exercised so much rigour as ultimately crushed the life in the people. India, like Greece, became too civilised. "Even in the unregenerated state we find that the healthiest, the truest, the most living growth and action is that which arises in the largest freedom and that all excess of compulsion is either the law of a gradual atrophy or a tyranny varied or cured by outbreaks of rabid disorder."

Thus the Indians with an ebb in their vitality and vigour, with a loss of hold on the true spirit of their culture on the synthetic ideal of life, crushed under the load of empty social forms and injunctions, gradually reached a stage where all creative activity ceased for the time being and civilisation in India began to stagnate. "The Indians became disorganised and disunited among themselves, and the Indian mind became helpless 'in the face of new and unprecedented conditions."

IMPACT OF EUROPEAN CIVILISATION.

It was at this stage that India came under the sweeping influence of modern European civilisation. That influence destroyed much that was useless and effete in the life of the Indians, but it also very seriously atacked the essential and vital elements of their culture. For a time it seemed that the Indians would gradually assimilate the ways of Europe, till at last civilisation in India became the provincial edition of the civilisation of Europe palely reflecting like the moon its borrowed light from the great sun beyond. "It was a crucial moment and an ordeal of perilous severity, a less vigorous energy of life might well have foundered and perished under the double weight of the deadenings of its old innate motives and servile imitation of alien ideas and habits.. History shows us how disastrous this situation can be to nations and civilisations. But fortunately the energy of life was there, sleeping only for a moment, not dead, and, given that energy, the evil carried within itself its own cure. For, whatever temporary rotting and obstruction this crude impact of European life and culture has caused, it gave three needed impulses. It revived the dormant intellectual and critical impulse; it rehabilitated life and awakened the desire of new creation; it put the reviving Indian spirit face to face with novel conditions and ideals and the urgent necessity of understanding, assimilating and conquering them. The national mind turned a new eye on its past culture, re-awoke to its sense and import, but also at the same time saw it in relation to modern knowledge and ideas. Out of this awakening vision and impulse, the Indian renaissance is arising, and that must determine its future tendency. The recovery of the old spiritual knowledge and experience in all its splendour, depth and fullness is its first, most essential work; the flowing of this spirituality into new forms of philosophy, literature, art, science and critical knowledge is the second; an original dealing with modern problems in the light of Indian spirit and the endeavour to formulate a greater synthesis of a spiritualised society is the third and most difficult. Its success on those three lines will be the measure of its help to the future of humanity." ("The Renaissance in India" by Sri Aurobindo.)

POONA DRAINAGE

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Satisfactory progress is being made with the Poona Drainage Improvement Scheme which was sanctioned 3 1/2 years ago. It is designed to deal with a population of 268,000 with a daily sewage quantity of just ovver 7 million gallons. It is divided into two sections, the first comprising internal sewage works inside Poona city with a subsidiary pumping station for low level areas and a common outfall trunk sewer with its balancing tanks leading up to the main Bahiroba Pumping Station. The estimated cost of this first section is nearly 35 1-2 lakhs and it is being financed by the Poona City Municipality and other local bodies by obtaining loans and grant-in-aid from the Bombay Government. The second section, which includes the Bahiroba Pumping Station and all works for leading the sewage to the irrigation area, is estimated to cost just over 15 1-2 lakhs, and these works are financed by Government, the local bodies excepting the Poona City Municipality, sharing in the annual recurring pumping expenditure and income from sale of sewage effluent. The total cost, therefore, works out at over 51 lakhs. The main outfall sewer which is 18,869 feet long, constructed at an average depth of about 15 feet, was practically completed a year ago. Work on the balancing tanks etc., is in progress and it is expected that the Bahiroba Pumping Station will be put into operation by the end of the current year."

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 16th inst. the total mortality 404 was 93 less than in the preceding week. the death rate registered was 16.2. These figures compare favourably with those for the 24th week of 1927 when the morality was 506 and death rate 20.2 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-1927 when the average mortality was 566 and death rate 23.3.

Out of the total deaths, 109 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera was absent during the week Smallpox caused 15 attacks and 8 deaths. Plague caosed 3 attacks and 1 death. The number of live births registered during the week was 406 and compares favourably with that for the 24th week of 1927, when the figure was 292 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927) viz. 319.

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Shyly disclaims to cover *all* of the people in the Bombay Presidency market. That would be courting incredulity.
But if, as an advertiser, you are seeking circulation in the Bombay market that is large enough to do an effective job, and productive enough to do an efficient job, then the
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should be your primary medium.

READ
What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:
"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of The Hindu. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."
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THE GERMAN ELECTIONS

PLETHORA OF PARTIES

BY M. K. ACHARYA.

6,000 candidates, about 30 parties, for 489 seats. Social Democrats win 18/-, Nationals lose 30/-, Centre loses 20/-, Communists gain 25/-, Economic parties gain 30/-. That is how the elections for the Reichtag have resulted.

In the last parliament, there were ten parties now there will be 14 parties—some old parties like the communist split into two and new ones having been started owing to the general discontent in politics. The left communists who were excluded members of the old party—of all varieties calling together Leninsts—and had no means at their disposal did not get one seat even. Last time, the German Nationalists and Land Union had stood for one ticket but this time they stood separately. Similarly with the so-called peoples, party and the Fascists (National "Socialists"). The following are the comparative results:

		Now.	Formerly (10 parties).
1.	Social Democrats ...	152	131
2.	German National ...	72	111
3.	Land Union ...	3	
4.	Centre ...	62	69
5.	German Peoples' party	44	51
6.	National Socialists (Fascist) ...	12	15
7.	Communists ...	54	45
8.	Democrats ...	25	32
9.	Bavarian Peoples' Party ...	16	21
10.	Economic Party ...	23	17
11.	German Peasants' Party ...	8	
12.	Christian National Peasants ...	13 of which Hannoverians 3 (till now 4).	
13.	People's Rights Party	2	
14.	Saxonian Country Folk ...	2	

About 30-1/4 million votes were given i.e. 80 p cent. of those having franchise. It is a fact in all "free" countries that owing to the extension of the franchise to women, they are more easily driven by scare propaganda (as nationalisation of women, destruction of family, and socalisation of property) before elections. Otherwise there would be 'proportionally' less votes than before the war, since the men in all the constitutional countries are more tired of elections owing to increasing parties.

TOO MANY PARTIES.

Another characteristic observable in all countries is that parties are ever on the increase, even in Russia. This is only a sign, not of peace and well being, but of discontent and war. Even in England, the parties are multiplying thanks to the worsening of the situation. America of course had last time more parties standing for elections than at any time before. Not only labour parties are splitting up into varieties but even the Capitalist parties. In England the national party stands for confiscation of all properties about £50,000. The labour party so likely to split as in Germany. The liberals have already split up between Labour and conservatives—only a rump remaining in name. So long as Parliamentary competition exists, more parties will come into existence to divide people than less parties to unite them on anything, political or economics.

Now it may be said about Germany that there about equal right (conservative) members against the left (progressive) members as a German Nationalist paper said. This is even less true, inspite of labour and economic parties having "Won" against the conservatives. It looks rosy enough for the so-called labourites of all varieties before the parliament begins to work. But in no case, all the labour parties can and will stand united against the conservatives since they all vote with mutual anti-pathies among themselves. Thus the liberals (Democrats) will be supported who in turn support the conservatives against labour. For instance, the social democrats will vote against communists on matters which are useful perhaps to labour as a whole and the communists will vote with the democrats on points which are useful for the social democrats. And the democrats will vote for the "centre" and conservatives on matters which will be useful to labour and thereby are likely to strengthen socialist and communists although on other matters they will vote for meaningless improvements of labour (i.e. unmaterial "improvements") against the conservatives. The purely economic (i.e. poorer middle class) parties will have a "hell of a time" among all these parties and swell the votes of the one or the other extremes to their own destruction. At the next elections many of the parties now elected will still further split on account of their separate 'minor disagreements.' About parliamentarian tactics on division.

But what does it matter to the elected? They will receive their salaries from the State for so many years and are immune. In all parliaments about only 25/- of the members take part in debates, the rest sitting idle and indifferent to receive their salaries and to be able to get elected again. If all of them opened their mouth, they will only show their ignorance even more than the talking parliamentarians and next time they cannot hope to be elected. "Prudence is the better part of valour."

TOWARDS UNITY AND INTER-DEPENDENCE

A NEW VISTA.

AMAZING DEMONSTRANION BY SIR J. C. BOSE.

The following appeared in the London "Spectator" of 12th May last:—

In the heart of trees and plants runs a rhythm as planned, as orderly, as susceptible to the shudder or to the jubilance of life as the pulse that beats in our own veins. Sir Jagadis Bose has told us that the stream of thought which has enriched mankind throughout the centuries flows towards unity and inter-dependence in all creation.

Our senses cannot record these hidden things of the field and forest but they exist none the less. No one I think who heard Bose's new lecture given at University College last Tuesday, but will have gained something at least of a new feeling for life thereby. The lecture dealt with new types of super-sensitive recorders magnifying more than a million times, which Sir Jagadis has recently evolved at the Bose Institute in Calcutta, and which are now revealing the profundities of plant life. We need not understand plant physiology in order to follow the drift of his thought. He is one of those who fix the ladders between Heaven and Charing Cross.

Beyond the world of our senses, we have always been told of paradisal fields. In plant physiology, exploration leads us to the same altitudes, beyond which we may not go, but they do not seem, so chilly. We may see the heart-beat of a frog, or the peristalsis of a plant, or the death-struggle of a mimosa in the electric chair. They widen our consciousness and stretch our imagination. When you have seen the shuddering twitch of cellular contraction that takes place in the electrocuted mimosa, you will realize the range of your own ignorance of what happens on this earth, above and below our "numbed conceiving."

THRILLING DEMONSTRATION.

The martyr mimosa is now being stripped into its death-chair, with moist bands of linen to heighten the flow of current that will kill it. She is calm as yet, and heedless of the cruel energies Bose will unleast when he presses a button. An S-shaped ray of light on the screen shows us her quiescent cells, living their lives as best they may, not so happily perhaps in this reek of London as under Indian skies, but at peace with the world. Fate is at her elbow, very literally, Siva, the destroyer has followed her from Ganges, land; riding no longer the ball as his vehicle, but the wires of an electric circuit.

Watch the cataclysm. A high voltage current drones through the machine like the thunders of a tiny Apocalypse. We hear the destroying voice. We see the Son the screen being jerked leftward as she dies. It is dark in the hall. There is the growl of the destroyer—Electricity. There is Bose with a billiard cue, pointing silently to the fight of the mimosa's life, twitching away. It is off the screen now. One more growl. Another convulsion—the light has run right round to the back of the hall—to the back of Beynd. The switch is unmade. We probe the plant again. It is still, with the stillness of eternity. Once more the current is passed through its cells, but the voice of death has spoken. There is no response from the luminous record of the mimosa. A little universe has gone. Has it suffered in its passing? Who can say?

DELUSION DISPELLED.

"There has been a prevailing idea", says Bose, "that plants are in-excitable and insensitive to blows from outside." That world of delusion has now been dispelled. We are at the brink of great discoveries, he tells us, regarding the properties of drugs, whose action can be studied very conveniently on plants, now that the general similarity of their response (in all three life-manifestations of conductivity, contractibility and rhythmicity) to that of animals has been proved. There is a range of Indian plants with medicinal properties hitherto unsuspected awaiting experiments which these new instruments have made possible. Some of these, Sir Jagadis believes, will be of value to our pharmacopoe'a.

He has invented a "Resonant Cardiograph" which is a miracle of skilful design, but too complicated to explain in detail here. Very briefly the heart-beat of an animal or the similar contractile rhythm that propels sap in a plant or tree is tuned to a writing instrument in such a manner that not only is very delicate and infinitesimal movement recorded, but the errors of friction and adjustments are eliminated. Thus the different phases of pulsation can be observed and studied with an unprecedented accuracy.

MANY POSSIBILITIES.

What results shall we achieve by such inquiries? The possibilities are many. Obviously, researches such as these have intellectual and philosophical as well as purely medical consequences of the greatest importance; one need not enumerate them, for they are obvious to anyone who cares to think for himself.

"Out of the imperfections of his senses," says Bose, "man has built himself a raft of thought to adventure into the seas of the unknown. Where visible light ends, he still follows the invisible: where the note of the audible reaches the unheard, even there he gathers the tremulous message." We have in Bose and his students, minds that have grown up in a scientific culture which can far more readily assimilate the new knowledge of the infinitely great and infinitely little. We know little of the afterwards, except what we see of the present. We see more now than ten years ago. Before I die, perhaps I shall track a little further in the lair of life, the spirit of that mimosa whose reflection flicked off the screen and passed behind me.

Don't Let Climate Ruin Your COMPLEXION

To preserve and protect your sensitive complexion against the parching and coarsening effects of scorching sun and dust-laden winds always use Ven-Yusa Cream.

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LONDON LETTER

INDIAN CRICKETERS

WHY MR. MACDONALD LEFT WALES

(BY AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

LONDON, May 31.

India, the home of some famous cricketers, is to contribute a player to the Glamorgan team. This is Mr. Murari, an Oxford University student, who played good cricket at Bangalore and Madras and has played regularly for St. Catherine's College, Oxford. He was given a trial in the Seniors' match in 1926 and has been awarded his colours. He has played for North Oxford, and now claims residential qualifications for the Welsh county because, for two years he was at the University College of Wales. Mr. Murari will be given a trial at Oxford, where the Glamorgan team will be playing the University.

RHONDDA MINERS & EMPIRE DAY.

During the "General Strike" when there was also a Miners' "Lock-out", the reptile Press of Wales brought out some absurd lies about the domination of the mining town of Mardy in the Rhondda by the Communists, and of their persecution of tradesmen, whom they threatened with a trade boycott, and of others who opposed their dictatorship. Largely as a result of the desertion of the miners' cause by official Labour, the masters won and miners underwent a lot of destitution and suffering. As usual the Communists lost their hold over the beaten miners of Mardy, and the first indication of this was when a branch of the Blackleg Miners' Industrial Union was formed in the town. But it did not last long. On "Empire Day," there was a demonstration of anti-Communist feeling and patriotic fervour in the town that amazed and delighted those who had known Mardy in the days when it was well christened "Little Moscow." There was a rally of school children under the auspices of the League of Young Britons, and these to the number of 335, marched through the town headed by the Union Jack and wearing patriotic rosettes of red, white and blue. But a counter-demonstration in the form of a procession of the children of Communists served only to show how thoroughly Mardy has remained "Red". The so-called "Red" procession included 700 to 750 children headed by Mr. Arthur Horner, a member of the executive of the Communist Party and candidate for Rhondda Valley, and a number of local Communists, both men and women.

Police prevented the Communist procession from pressing too closely after that of the League of Young Britons. The latter were entertained to tea at the Mardy Conservative Club, while the Communists held a meeting outside and sang the "Red Flag".

FLICKERS & FINANCE.

Some time ago this subsidising and safeguarding Government determined to legislate a British film industry into existence. To-day a commercial scheme has nestled itself into the warm opening. It involves the old buildings of that gigantic fizzle, the Wembley Exhibition. The Palace of Engineering, bank buildings, ornamental gardens, lake and lands comprising an area of 50 acres are to be turned into a fake countryside and so forth.

The purchase of this property was effected by Mr. Victor Sheridan well known in the exhibiting field, and a financial group.

"There is not a cent of American money in the project," Mr. Sheridan said yesterday. "We are out to make the Wembley studios the finest in England.

"The total cost will be about half a million pounds. It is fortunate that the Palace of Engineering is an ideal building for film work.

"A train service will run to the studios. The plan we have agreed upon is similar to the Brunton Studios, Hollywood. Fourteen producers will be able to work at one time.

"There will be an executive suite for each director, and my idea is to give the trade in this country every facility.

"The Palace of Engineering will give the opportunity for wonderful scenic effects. For instance, a train like the Flying Scotsman would be run into it."

IRISH "BULLS" & WELSH COWS.

The "bull", or verbal absurdity said to be characteristic of Irishmen (and vigorously repudiated by them), has now been discovered in Wales. In "Welsh Gossip" we read the following The first quotation is not properly to be called a bull, but example No. 2 comes within the rules:—

1. From a boy's examination paper: "A ruminating animal is one that chews its cubs."

2.—From an essay: "All along the untrodden paths of the future one can perceive the hidden footsteps of unseen hands."

AN INDIAN BULL.

Funny as these are, a far funnier absurdity appeared in the course of a lickspittle letter from a reader of the "Indian National Herald" which was given prominence in its issue of May 9. "An official of an Indian State," after beslavering the Editor in this sole style approved by him, adds:

"I consider it a privilege that you know me."

That he did not mean that, is proved by the amazing fact that he asks for some share application forms! Even the Editor would not regard as a privilege acquaintance with an imbecile.

MAC LEAVES WALES.

A discussion is proceeding in Wales as to the long unchallenged numerical superiority of the Jones's, or Joneses, otherwise the members of the tribe of "Jones". Jones, rivals in Wales, the proud predominance of Smith in England, but it seems that the Owens question the supremacy. We cannot bring any light to bear on this grave matter of internal politics; but we now know that there will soon be one "Mac" fewer in the foreign population of the Principality. The Officialist Labour Party has long been alarmed at the left-wingedness and red complexion of the naughty vulgar Welsh workmen, and has at last decided that its dear Mr. Macdonald should be found "an unbombable shelter" in another constituency. This is equivalent to admitting that Mac, who has never been much more than a pawky Liberal, and has recently become more of a Tory, will have to fight for his life if he remains at Aberavon. The local Liberals attribute the decision to the inroads of a Capt. Williams, the local Liberaal candidate. Others can more convincingly demonstrate that it is the recent anouncement of a Communist oupponent at the next election, that is responsible for the strategic movement to the rear.

THE RANKS OF THE TOILERS.

One can guess at the difficulties of securing any democracy from the Labour Party (a task resembling the comedian's efforts to "get any sense out of a hardboiled egg) when one reads the names of its converts day by day. As the chances of the Liberal Party grow dimmer, the applications by aspiring politicians turn, in a glaringly brazen way, to the party sooner likely to have offices to give away. Viscount Ennesmare, the son of the Earl of Listowel and grandson of Lord Dervent, has just found salvation in the Party. It is enough to make Keir Hardie turn in his grave.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The result of the general elections in Germany has been variously interpreted, but we challenge criticism of the following statement of facts. The Nationalists (a euphemism for Monarchists), backed by a powerful newspaper combine, lost nearly a third of their 1924 poll. Roughly speaking, these votes have gone to their Socialist and Communist opponents. The former (anti-Red Social Democrats) gained 21 seats on 131; the latter added 9 seats to their 45. Every party has run back except these two. The Catholics, the People's Party (Dr. Stresemann's hoax), the "Democrats" (or Liberals) and the Bavarians, all emerged reduced in power. It is gratifying to see that the "big business" party of Dr. Stresemann, jocularly titled "People's", has lost seven representatives, the Liberals ("Democrats") another seven and so on. The way is clearing for all unobscured struggle between exploiters and exploited; but the leading party, with 152 seats out of 486, is still the bitterly anti-Russian, anti-Red Social Democratic Party. The Communists have added a half million votes to their record, and they now number 3,200,000 electors. This is a substantial figure, but far behind the S. P. P. with its 9,100,000 electors.

IN THE POLICE COURT.

A wife: He is a twister in a cotton mill, and a bigger "twister" at home.

A witness: I have no religion at present, but I expect one in a few days.

Solicitor: "Are you a friend of this man?" Witness: "Well, I frequent his public house."

MR. MARDY JONES.

When Parliament re-assembles next month, that good friend of India, Mr. T. Mardy Jones, M.P., is to prove he is a good friend to his own land as well. Mr. Mardy Jones is to ask the President of the Board of Trade if he will state how many vessels have been stranded on "Breaksea Point. The Leys, St. Athans," during each of the last ten years, and how many lives have been lost by shipwreck at or near Breaksea Point during that period. He is also inquiring whether the President is aware that a golf club situated on the Leys has barred access for vehicles to reach the lock-out station at Breaksea Point, and, as—in the event of a vessel being stranded on this dangerous coast—it is necessary for a heavy vehicle carrying life-saving apparatus to reach the danger point promptly, will he take steps to have the roadway cleared of all obstructions forthwith?

PURCELL OPENS A FUND.

Last week Mr. A. A. Purcell, M.P., for the Forest of Dean, conducted a personal inquiry into the circumstances of Mrs. Puce, the Coleford widow, who is in custody on a charge of administering arsenic to her husband, and in an interview with our correspondent Mr. Purcell said he was of opinion that the case called for support. "The woman had gone through the most trying ordeal imaginable. Although a poor man, he would contribute 10 guineas himself to help the widow in her defence, and would be pleased to acknowledge subscriptions from public sympathisers addressed to him at the House of Commons. Mr. Purcell is of opinion that the widow is innocent of the crime imputed to her.

ENGLISH PAPERS BURNT.

On May 24, a reference was made in the Free State Parliament to the recent burning of English newspapers by men who boarded a mail train near Dun Laoghavie.

Mr. P. S. Doyle asked the Minister of Justice if, in view of the raids, did he not think the introduction of the measure embodying the proposals of the committee on evil literature should be expedited.

The Minister said: "So far as the raids are concerned, such action will not be tolerated. It is foolish and criminal. I would like to give notice to those people that, whether they are armed or not strong measures will be taken against them."

It will be noticed that the "Minister of Justice," instead of answering the question, states for hundred and first time, that armed raids will not be tolerated. What the public Press of English totally ignores is, that the forces of the Irish Republic are still functioning from time to time. Once it was in direct action against the moneylenders. Now it is against the imperialist journals of England, that still find readers in Ireland.

IRISH REPUBLICANS.

All this is a legacy from the very recent existence of a powerful and effective Republican Government. Although operating almost on a battlefield, with British troops raiding and preventing regularity of action, the Government secured its revenue, did its business and settled disputes on points of law, even though it possessed no prisons. When the paralysed delegates of the Republic were bulldozed by Lloyd George into signing a stultifying and disastrous treaty, the Republic continued to conduct affairs and there is still the framework of a "legal fiction," the Irish Republic. The Army has never, until the recent exaction of a new oath of allegiance from soldiers (under pain of expulsion), altered its form. In the country, occasional actions, like that of Dun Laoghaire (once known as Kingstown), prove that the volunteer commands are kept in a state of readiness. It is not improbable that in a few years a rising will again occur against the 'de facto' Government of Truncated Ireland.

GAELIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Even bodies so nominally non-political as the G. A. A. voice the view that the present Government of Provincial or Dominion nationalism is not even a "half way house," but a step back to slavery. In the preface to its Whitsun Summer Programme, the London County Board says:—"Our people will recognise that it is in these sources of national inspiration (language, national sports, etc.) we may hope to bring renewed courage to the nation and band the race in a reunified effort. The reaction to Irish 'Nationalism' is sheer collapse of all creative ideals; descent to a provincial outlook. A fresh enthusiasm will, however, overtake us some day that will unveil some freshness of vision to the eyes of youth; the Youth that will dream of a new Heaven and a new earth,—that will not become utterly craven, cloddish or selfish.."

O'DONOVAN ROSSA CLUB.

One would expect such talk from a "political" association like the Fenian societies such as the O'Donovan Rossa Club, London; but the ideal of an entirely independent Ireland is alive in many other circles too. The O'Donovan Rossa Club puts its views in a nutshell:—"Are you a separatist? Do you believe in Irish Irelandism? Will you work for a virile Gaelicism, embodying the political tenets of Wolfe Jone and the cultural programme of O'Growney? If so, join the O'D. R. C.; Irish classes lectures and dramatic class, magazine, concerts and outings.

WRITING FOR THE PRESS

SOME TRICKS OF THE TRADE

It would appear that every week at least a thousand contributions—articles, letters and poems—pass through the editorial offices of "The Spectator." Owing to a short Story Competition which that paper recently held the number was increased and a new note was imported into those literary excursions. This has induced "The Spectator" to set forth for its writers as well as readers a few general principles on the subject of writing for the Press.

They are reproduced below:—

We have already expressed our surprise (in the review which prefaced the winning story) that those who desire to write for the public do not pay more attention to the details of what is a very subtle art: we pointed out then that the great writers of both past and present revise and recast their manuscripts time and again and hinted that what was lacking in the essays submitted was critical ability rather than inventive power or literary facility. The reason for this is simple: the average reader is hurried. His attention must be arrested. He must be told clearly what he is going to read about and, if possible, the conclusions you expect him to draw. If you are not prepared to do this in submitting articles to editors as an unknown contributor, and rely alone on the importance of your subject, you will rarely see yourself in print.

In short stories the beginning may be different from that necessary for articles on serious subjects. In fiction you should adumbrate your setting and characterise the actors at once, but you should keep the reader guessing what is going to happen; it is, of course, a matter of infinite subtlety. Good writing induces expectancy; that is the reason why adjectives and phrases which are worn by over-use are hated by every good editor. A couple of cliches will spoil an otherwise competent article. But beyond this, there is something more mysterious. The stuff of life must be in your prose, a kind of little rary ether permeating it and giving it cohesion. This binding quality, this invisible catalyst, is some indefinable quality which works its magic between writer and reader in ways unknown. Unless you know exactly what you want to say and feel strongly and simply and clearly about it, your sentences will not hold together; they will be dead things: your article will be a skeleton. You must inform your words with life. Style, in short, is the character of the writer. A truism, perhaps, but one which beginners should remember. Know your own capacities, then, and write of what you know and out subjects on which you feel strongly. And do not write at all (unless you have long experience of the craft) at times when you are feeling ill or worried. A sluggish habit of body ruins writing as much as sluggish motions.

CERTAIN TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

Having dealt with the introductory paragraph, and with that one virtue of language without which all else is dead, we come to certain tricks of the trade which anybody may acquire. It would seem unnecessary to point out that typescript must be definitely black and properly spaced, and the pages must be fastened together so that they may be turned over easily, yet such details are continually neglected. Then there are punctuation, "cliches," sing-song rhythms, and lack of objectivity. Anyone can learn to put in commas, anyone can avoid "such is not the case" or "the vast majority of people" when he means "this is not so" or "the majority," and phrases which need a rest, such as "England's green and pleasant land." As to rhythm, if the article be read aloud, anyone with an average ear can defect unpleasing cadences. Send nothing to the press until you have read it aloud to some victim. As regards objectivity, many articles might be written on the value of a direct approach in journalism. The reader must be amused or interested by the human appeal of names and facts and concrete instances, which he can apply to his own experience. Abstractions bore him, so do titles. Obviously "Mr. Baldwin thinks" is vivider than "the Prime Minister is of the opinion that," yet we find the greatest reluctance to give names and facts in articles dealing with subjects of any complexity. Often no doubt, this is due to a desire for accuracy. Particular instances must sometimes be qualified in order to present a true statement. While admitting this, we should remember also that generalities poison the wells of conviction. They arouse a subconscious opposition in the mind of the reader instead of waking his sympathies.

The best style amongst amateurs, we have often noted, is to be found amongst the men or women of action. Nor is this remarkable, in view of the foregoing. Enthusiasm and courage will out in all forms of self-expression

What marvellous stories could be written if the talk of adventurers could be written down as it is spoken by many a fireside! Unfortunately, the adventurer, pen in hand, thinks that he is attempting something beyond his power in telling a plain story. He attempts to philosophize or analyse his feelings, or becomes self-conscious, and is lost. But this pen panic might be overcome perhaps if he were to dictate his story to an enthusiastic and intelligent listener. In describing an incident there should be a verb to a most every dozen words and a very minimum of adjectives.

NOT A PHRASE TOO MUCH.

The end of an article or short story should present little difficulty, for it must have been clearly visualized before ever the beginning is written. In other forms of authorship it may be different; a novelist, for instance, has room to allow his characters to take their own way and their unfolding may be as fascinating to him as it is to us. Within a limit of a few thousand words, such development is impossible. You have something to say, a mood to convey, a moral to point, a cause to urge. having said what you can and must, do not add a single sentence in support. A phrase too much is fatal.

NEW SCHOOLBOY "HOWLERS."

"Some delightful schoolboy 'howlers' are given under the 'Lighter Side of School Life' in this month's *Preparatory Schools Review*. The writer, Mr. W. W. Cheriton, states that, 'with few exceptions,' these efforts come from his own collection," says the *Morning Post*.

"The fact that 'O.M. means "on the make," and lots of politicians get these letters,' will doubtless be something of a shock to the proud possessors of this order.

"'Venson is made out of deer. It is a kind of porridge and is served up hot.'

"'The reason why you see the smoke out of a gun before you hear the report is because the smoke comes out of the gun before the noise does.' This is surely a praiseworthy effort to explain why light travels quicker than sound.

"'Apollo was the King of table waters.'

"'Holland is a place noted for building wooden ships, because there are often floods which come very quickly, and the people have not time to build iron ones.'

"'Mobilisation is a question about mobs, in what way they can best be dispersed.'

"A composition on 'Florence Nightingale' states that 'The Florence nightingale was born in the year 1855 the year of the Crimea war it always used to warn the English if the enamy was near in this way it used to fly about to place to place and then when it saw them it would fly back to the English and make an officer look and it used to fly at the head of the armey and leed the way. It died in the year 1906. The result is we have now what are called messenger birds that is that people take a pigone and pin a letter under its wing and on its leg they put a silver or lether ring.'"

ARE WOMEN GOOD TRAVELLERS?

Miss Rosita Forbes is a great traveller; she has been where no other woman has penetrated, but her claim to distinction does not rest upon the fact that she is a woman. Her ken observation and power to record the essentials of what she has seen would achieve distinction in any company. Her latest book of recorded impressions, "Adventure" (Cassell, 15s.), deserves its title. It is a great record of adventure, and in the opening chapter the author writes a passage which explains much of her success—her ready acceptance of those hardships which every born traveller must endure.

"Habits are our jailers, and possessions our prison walls," she writes. "A wanderer can have no household gods, and he must also be indifferent to such unimportant things as food, sleep and washing.

"I've slept on anything or nothing—on a sloping shelf of rock above the red cave city of Petra in the Hedjaz; on a table in a Tongan shed; on a native mat in Fiji; on an opium couch in Siam; on desert sands in Africa and Arabia; in the ammunition wagon of a Chinese troop train; in an armoured car in Palestine, on the decks of innumerable junks, sampans and dhows; on the earthen floor of as many huts, stables and caves.

"Once I couldn't wash my hands for seventeen days. Often I haven't had a bath for months. I've lived on dead camel, locusts, sea-worms grilled till they tasted like spinach, octopus floating in oil, its inside scooped out and filled with garlic, and once, in a Samon isle, on what my host described as a 'leetle sick horse,' which tasted like sucking pig."

After reading of Miss Forbes's amazing dietary one can agree all the more readily with a later passage in her book:—"Women," she says, "ought to make good explorers, because they haven't enough dull common sense to know when they're beaten. Their imagination will always show them just one possible or impossible way out.

"I think women bear not only pain, but discomfort, better than men, and I agree with a certain traveller who, when asked if her husband accompanied her, replied: 'Oh, no! It's not the sort of country you can take a man to!"

The book is one of the best travel volumes of the year.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.